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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 17-31 (59-88). Sunday, clear and warm. LONDON: Saturday, dry with sunny periods. Temp. 49-61 (11-44). Sunday, warmer. CHANNEL: slight. BIRMINGHAM: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 52-72 (12-54). NEW YORK: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 58-72 (14-22).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh.
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	32.25
Denmark	3.50 O.G.	Luxembourg	20 F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
Germany	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pes.
India	16 Dts	Sweden	2.75 K.
Iran	400 Rsh	Switzerland	1.75 F.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	67 Ls
Israel	1.69 D.	U.S. Military	50 Cts
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



A Zairian soldier loyal to Kinshasa guards the wreckage-strewn Kolwezi airport after its recapture from the rebels.

If War in Europe Is Imminent

NATO Drafts Crisis Plan for U.S. Buildup

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS, May 19 (WP)—NATO defense ministers approved a long-range plan to speed U.S. support to Europe if a war is imminent, tripling the number of combat aircraft and doubling the number of troops, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today.

U.S. officials, who earlier revealed the plan, described it as "revolutionary." Mr. Brown explained the U.S. role in a speech at Ramstein Air Force Base in West Germany after the North Atlantic alliance meeting.

The plan amounts to stockpiling vast amounts of additional U.S. Army equipment in Europe and then flying five army divisions plus support—300,000 to 500,000 men—from the United States to scores of European airfields to join bolster five U.S. divisions already in Europe. Sixty squadrons of tactical aircraft would be flown over to join two dozen squadrons based in Europe, bringing the number of planes to 1,300.

U.S. officials said that the plan to triple the air strength within a week in a crisis would be ready soon. Reaching the capability to double U.S. troop strength in Europe within two weeks, however, will take about four to five years to put into effect. It also will depend on approval by the U.S. Congress and be "highly dependent" on the cooperation of European allies to provide reception facilities and equipment to move the troops into battle positions.

Use Commercial Planes

Instead of using sea lanes to ship troops overseas, the officials said, all available air transports—military and commercial—would be used. The first division of army reinforcements could be in Europe within two days, and three divisions within a week. It takes six weeks to move three divisions now.

The United States has long stockpiled extra tanks, trucks, supplies and ammunition for an extra 2½ divisions in Europe. This stockpile would be increased to supply five divisions.

The U.S. and NATO effort to focus attention on building up conventional forces in Europe is meant in part to counter modernization of Warsaw Pact forces, which already have a numerical advantage in

troops, tanks, artillery and medium-range missiles.

It is also designed to shift attention to conventional warfare in anticipation of a new U.S.-Soviet arms agreement this summer on strategic nuclear arms. If the two superpowers are perceived as roughly equal in ocean-spanning missiles and bombers, then the "White House also wants NATO to be viewed as able to withstand a conventional attack."

The officials said that NATO also agreed to knock out opposing weaponry through electronic jamming or deception.

Combat Reserves

Nine European countries, they said, have agreed to "consider" an expansion of their combat reserves

in which experienced reservists, now used only to fill individual places, would be reorganized into new combat brigades.

The buildup plan is part of what NATO calls its "long-term defense program," an effort inaugurated by President Carter at the NATO summit meeting last year in London and meant to help the 13 countries of the alliance develop better co-ordinated defense plans into the 1990s.

The plan will be presented to the heads of government at the NATO summit meeting in Washington May 30 and 31. It is being counted on by the Europeans, and especially by the Carter administration, to set a positive tone for the summit and to rejuvenate the 29-year alliance.



Harold Brown

Alleged Brigades Printer Found

Italy Seizes 10 Tied to Terror

ROME, May 19 (AP)—Criminal charges were brought today against the operator of a Rome printing shop apparently used by Red Brigades terrorists to print messages while they held Aldo Moro, the kidnapped former premier found slain 10 days ago.

Police said that Enrico Triaca, 30, was accused of belonging to an armed gang. They said he was under investigation in connection with the March 16 street ambush in which Mr. Moro was kidnapped and his five bodyguards were killed.

Mr. Triaca was arrested yesterday at the shop in a middle-class residential neighborhood on Rome's western edge, 2½ miles from the city center. Police said that he also is being questioned about other terrorist attacks in the city, including the fatal shooting of a judge three months ago.

Police added that they had arrested nine other persons whom they believed to be connected with the Red Brigades terrorist gangs. Their identities and the charges against them were not announced. Further details of the roundup operation were not revealed.

Nine Statements

Before killing the former premier, Mr. Moro's kidnappers issued nine statements through which they made known their demands to trade his life for the freedom of 13 jailed terrorists. The messages were written on a typewriter and photocopies were sent to newspaper offices in different Italian cities.

Rome Police Chief Emanuele de Francesco said yesterday that police seized an offset printing machine, a photocopier and a typewriter from the printing shop, which opened a year ago. Police sources said that the typewriter was the same kind used to compose the nine communiqués.

Police said that they found Red Brigades leaflets and letterheads in the printing shop as well as bank notes that were part of the ransom paid for Piero Costa, a Genoa shipper kidnapped in 1976. They said that a ransom of more than \$1 million was paid to the Red Brigades in that case.

Not Peoples Prison

Mr. De Francesco said that Mr. Triaca's apartment also may have been used by the Red Brigades, but he ruled out the possibility that the apartment was the "peoples prison" in which the Red Brigades said Mr. Moro was held.

Later today, police investigators said that new searches and questioning of the 10 arrested suspects yielded "further concrete results"

in the search for the killers of Mr. Moro.

Police said they could give no details while the operation was under way. But they added that they thought they had wiped out one of three branches of the Red Brigades' Rome column and had leads to the other two.

They said that they had been working on a clue which led to yesterday's arrests even before Mr. Moro's kidnapping.

18-Month Sentence

Yesterday in Turin, a court sentenced two of the Red Brigades' founders, Renato Curcio and Alberto Franceschini, to 18 months imprisonment for saying during their terrorism trial that the killing of Mr. Moro was "an act of revolutionary justice." The court convicted them of glorifying a crime.

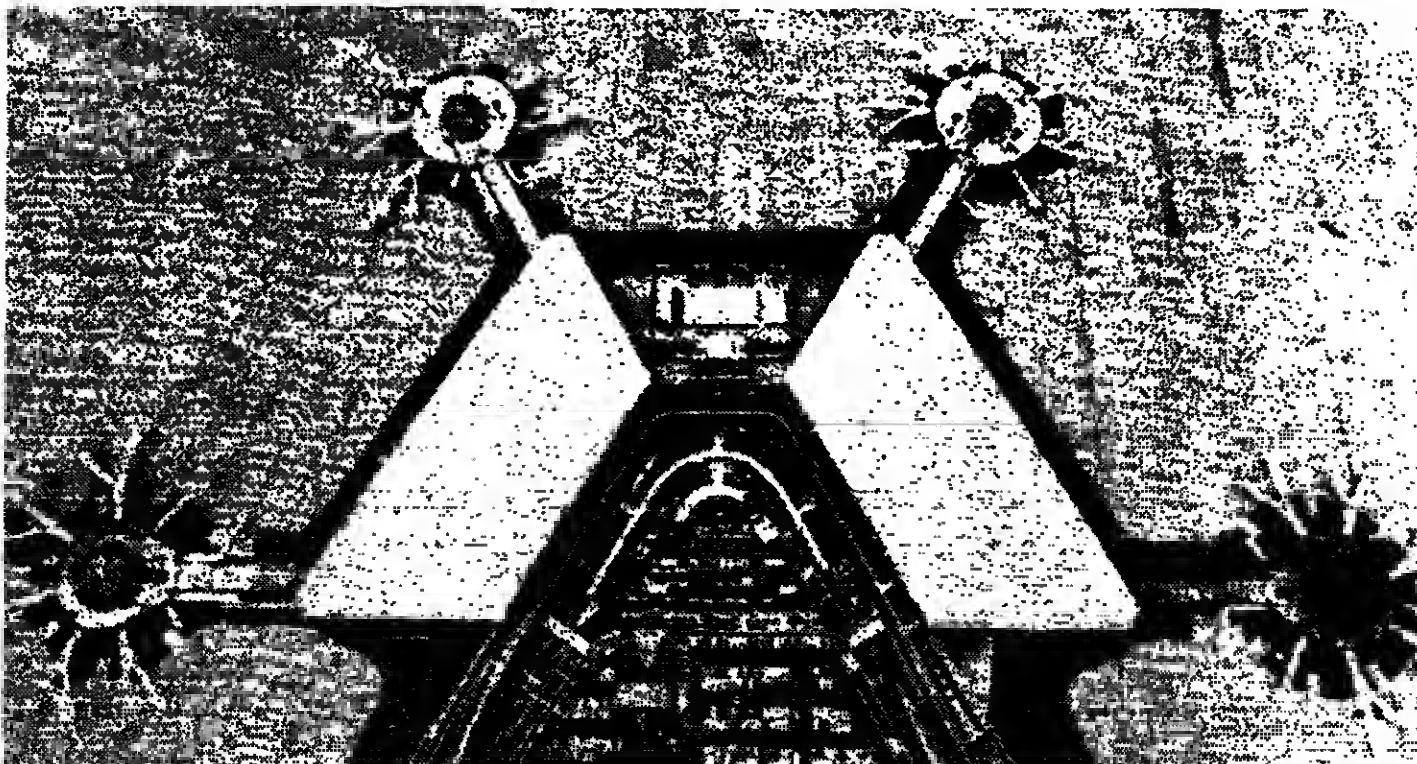
"It was the highest act of humanity possible in this society divided into classes," Mr. Curcio said in court the day after Mr. Moro's body was found.

Mr. Curcio, Mr. Franceschini and 47 others have been on trial since March 9 on charges of kidnapping and forming an armed band.

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An aerial view of Japan's Narita Airport, scheduled to be opened this weekend after several years of delay.

Narita Airport Gets Ready for First Flights

TOKYO, May 19 (UPI)—Leftist extremists vowing to destroy the airport today set fire to three trucks along a rail line to Tokyo's new international airport at Narita as part of a campaign to stop the facility's scheduled weekend opening.

"We will wage unlimited guerrilla warfare in our struggle against national power," vowed the extremists, who have joined farmers at ramshackle forts and blockhouses outside the new airport.

"We will destroy the airport," they said and threatened to bring in 20,000 supporters from all over Japan to stop the Shinto rite to inaugurate the airport, which is scheduled for tomorrow.

Japan has positioned 13,000 police—the equivalent of an army division—at the facility and they were stopping every vehicle at least six times before it reached the airport, whose opening has been delayed for five years.

But the extremists struck in a synchronized attack, burning trucks at three points along the Keisei Railway Co. line from Tokyo and damaging a rail bed on the line. The actions shut down the line for three hours and stranded 2,400 commuters.

In Kyoto, a bus that carries passengers to and from Osaka airport was burned while it sat empty in a parking lot.

The opening of the Narita airport, first scheduled for March 30, was delayed after extremists attacked the control tower March 26, destroying \$300,000 worth of radar and electronic equipment.

The farmers whose land was taken for the airport have fought against it since the building of the facility was suggested 10 years ago to relieve congestion at Tokyo's Haneda Airport.

Twenty-three flights are expected to arrive at Narita Sunday and 23 are due to leave Monday.

Belgian Force Flying to Kolwezi

Paris Troops Find Bodies Of 44 Europeans in Zaire

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 19—French Foreign Legion paratroopers dropped into the center of the rebel-held city of Kolwezi in southern Zaire today to protect foreign residents and "re-establish security" there, French officials announced. Hours after the French troops arrived in Kolwezi, the Defense Ministry in Paris announced that they had found the bodies of 44 Europeans who reportedly had been executed by rebels. A spokesman said that 40 bodies were found in a single grave and that four other bodies were found in a car nearby.

Belgian paratroopers also are on their way to Kolwezi to join the rescue operation, Premier Leo Tindemans announced tonight. If all went well, the first evacuees could reach Brussels tomorrow night, the premier said.

Mr. Tindemans also said that a number of whites had been captured by the rebels and taken to Angola and Zambia.

Earlier, the Zaire news agency, AZAP, had reported that the French paratroopers had discovered the bodies of the Europeans. The agency said that they had been executed by the rebels. The agency said that the Foreign Legion troops were meeting heavy rebel resistance in their efforts to rescue an estimated 3,000 whites.

The news agency said that many of the Europeans appeared to have been shot earlier today, shortly before the paratroopers arrived.

Massacre Order Claimed

Zaire Foreign Minister Umha Di Lutete said the rebel troops had been ordered to massacre the whites they were holding. The foreign minister said messages intercepted by his government showed that Gen. Nathaniel Mbumba, commander of the rebel forces, had given the order to kill Europeans after it became apparent his invasion was doomed.

Rebel spokesmen claimed that the French intended to help the Zaire government defeat the week-old insurgency in Shaba province. The French government announced that paratroopers of the 2d Foreign Legion Regiment jumped into the heart of Kolwezi as Zaire Air Force Mirage jets suppressed rebel ground fire.

A spokesman for the French government, Pierre Hunt, said in Paris late today that the paratroopers had been dropped into central Kolwezi this afternoon with a mission "limited to the city of Kolwezi, the protection of French and other foreign residents and the re-establishment of security there."

He did not say how many soldiers were involved, but a French trooper here said about 800 would take part.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said in a television inter-

view tonight that two waves of paratroopers had been dropped into Kolwezi. He said that the paratroopers had captured a technical school in the center of the town and had found 30 hostages.

He gave no details of the nationality or condition of the hostages.

An estimated 2,000 Belgians, 400 Frenchmen, 14 Americans and 100 other foreigners in the Kolwezi area

have been trapped behind rebel lines since the invaders seized the copper-mining city last week.

In Washington U.S. officials announced that the first of 18 U.S. transport planes supporting the French-Belgian rescue operation had arrived in Zaire.

They said that a C-141 jet, the first of four carrying fuel for a Belgian airborne task force of 1,800

troops, landed at Kamina, about 130 miles north of Kolwezi.

The White House had announced earlier that 18 C-141s, flown by U.S. crews, were being used to airlift French and Belgian military equipment into Zaire.

White House press secretary Jody Powell said that the transports are being used to carry ammunition, fuel, trucks and driv-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko (center) during his inspection tour at Kolwezi Airport.

Summons U.S. Envoy in Havana

No Cubans In Zaire Raid, Castro Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 19 (NYT)—President Fidel Castro has given his personal assurances to the United States that Cuba was not participating either directly or indirectly in the invasion of Zaire by rebel forces based in Angola.

Carter administration officials said yesterday.

They said that Mr. Castro, in a highly unusual move, summoned the chief U.S. diplomat in Havana to his office Wednesday night to deny charges made in Zaire that Cuban forces were involved in the

fighting on the side of the invading Shaba rebels.

This was the first time that Mr. Castro had received the diplomat, Lyle Lane, who heads the U.S. interest section in Cuba, since Mr. Lane arrived there in September.

Because the interest sections that Cuba and the United States have in each other's capitals are less than formal embassies, the two governments had agreed that their diplomats would not have access higher than the third-ranking official in the Cuban Foreign Ministry or the U.S. State Department.

The United States, while highly critical of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, has not endorsed Zaire's charge that Cubans are involved in the fighting centered on Kolwezi. But some high U.S. officials were willing to believe the Zaire charge because Cuban forces have been active throughout Africa and in South Yemen.

If the claim of Cuban involvement could be confirmed, it would provide the United States with a stronger justification than has existed to intervene in Africa.

In Angola and in Ethiopia, the main areas of conflict involving its troops, Cuba was invited by the central governments to put down opposition groups. The rebel attack, stemming from Angola, has been condemned by Washington as a violation of Zaire's sovereignty.

Mr. Lane's report of his meeting with Mr. Castro received high-priority attention in Washington because it seemed to officials that Mr. Castro intended that his assurances be read by President Carter.

Unsure of Candidness

It was impossible to tell whether Mr. Castro was being completely candid, according to U.S. officials, because it has been assumed here for some time that Cuban forces in Angola had at least some advisory role with the rebels who have lived in Angola since leaving Zaire—then known as the Congo—in the mid-1960s.

Mr. Castro, however, would not discuss Cuba's role in the intensive Ethiopian effort to crush the Eritrean independence movement. The United States has been critical of Cuban and Soviet support for this effort.

When asked yesterday about whether the United States believed Cuba was involved in the fighting in Zaire, Tom Reston, a State Department spokesman, said that there are no Cuban troops there "now" in Zaire.

\$95,000 for Can of Soup

NEW YORK, May 19 (UPI)—An Andy Warhol painting of a can of soup was sold last night for \$95,000. The bid for the 1962 painting, entitled "19 Cents," was believed to be a record price for one of Warhol's pop-art paintings. It was acquired for a private collector.

Explosive Underwear Found in River

RICHFIELD, Utah, May 19 (UPI)—A pair of explosive-laced long underwear has been found by a fisherman along a river near here. Sheriff Rex Huntman said he turned the long johns over to the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for analysis.

Officers said that the strange garment, found a week ago, could blow up anyone wearing it. Sewn onto the underwear was a black hood and covering for hands and feet. Running along the arms and body was Primacord, an explosive about the thickness of a pencil and more powerful than dynamite. In small packets sewn to the hands, feet and abdomen of the garment was another substance also believed to be an explosive.

Officers said a capsule of unidentified powder and a sealed capsule, marked "radioactive material" were found nearby.

Kaunda Warns U.S. to Maintain Pressure on Southern Africa

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda praised the Carter administration's policy on southern Africa yesterday but warned that a failure by the United States to

maintain pressure for majority rule in that area could bring on a great-power conflict. He indicated that African nationalists would accept aid from the Soviet Union and Cuba to end white minority rule in Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and

South Africa if the United States and the West wavered in their support of that objective.

"At that point, the American people might find themselves fighting on the wrong side," Mr. Kaunda told reporters. "America might well find herself fighting Africa. The United States cannot pursue a policy of liberation at home and reaction in southern Africa."

"The risk of full-scale, worldwide war is too grave to be ignored," Mr. Kaunda said.

Mr. Kaunda, 51, had just completed two days of discussions with President Carter as part of a state visit. He issued his warning as part of an attack on the internal settlement of the Rhodesian racial conflict by that country's white prime minister, Ian Smith, and three black leaders.

Mr. Kaunda said nothing had changed in Rhodesia, and that Mr. Smith was simply stalling for time and was using the black leaders as "instruments" to keep the black majority in its place.

The White House announced yesterday that the United States would give Zambia \$100 million in economic assistance over three years to ease problems caused by the decline in the price of copper. Zambia's economy depends heavily on its copper exports. This aid includes an increase of \$15 million over the amount originally scheduled for the period ending Sept. 30, 1979.

Defends Nonalignment

His answer to a question about economic aid became a spirited defense of nonalignment for African countries, and he said that Cuban forces were in Africa by invitation and did not constitute a threat to the independence of the African states.

Mr. Kaunda praised President Carter for refusing to send military aid to Somalia after its invasion of the Ogaden region of Ethiopia last year. He implied that previous American administrations would have aided the Somalis simply because of the amount of Soviet and Cuban assistance to Ethiopia.

Family Planning Thrives Amid Indonesia Failures

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA (NYT)—In a country that at one time or another has tried all forms of development and aid programs, the Indonesian family-planning program stands out among a series of disappointments or failures as a remarkable success.

At the end of the Indonesian war of independence from the Dutch in 1949, the population was 77 million; today it is more than 135 million. But at the start of the family-planning program in 1970, demographers believed that the population would reach 600 million by 1975. Based on the experience of the last eight years, this estimate has been scaled down to 300 million.

temed by physicians—an important measure of the success of the program is that a number of other proponents of health-related services are trying to link their programs to the family-planning structure of clinics and centers.

The most startling success has been achieved on Bali, where the birthrate has fallen from 44 per 1,000 to 20 in eight years.

However, great success of family planning, skeptics, including some who work in the program, warn that there is nothing irreversible in the encouraging picture.

SALT Session Set Next Week

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union will resume their strategic arms limitation talks next week with the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the State Department announced today.

Mr. Gromyko will meet with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance May 27 at the State Department. Department spokesman Tom Reston said that he did not know how long Mr. Gromyko would be in Washington or whether he would see President Carter.

Mr. Reston said that Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Vance will discuss "matters of mutual interest, including arms controls."

French Paratroops Land In Zaire in Rescue Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

ers to areas in Zaire outside the area of conflict. He also said the planes were not being used to ferry French and Belgian paratroops to the area.

A Pentagon spokesman said that stand-down orders had gone to Fort Bragg, N.C., for the 1,500 paratroops of the 82d Airborne Division that had been on alert since Wednesday.

The division will revert to its "normal" alert status, the spokesman said, which keeps one 200-man company ready to move out immediately and other elements of 750-man battalions on call to leave within 24 hours.

Mr. Hunt, the French spokesman, said that the French government had decided to send the troops to Shaba province at the request of the Zaire government "and after consultations with other interested governments."

Those consulted about the rescue mission included the United States, Belgium and Britain.

Jean Baptiste Mpondo, a Brussels spokesman for the rebel Congolese National Liberation Front, repeated a charge that French paratroops had already joined in the fighting on the side of the Zaire government earlier this week, an allegation denied by officials in Paris.

The French paratroops arrived at Kinshasa's international airport last night and today aboard at least six aircraft—four camouflaged C-130 transports and two civilian planes.

The Belgian news agency said that well-informed sources reported the rebels had retaken the town of Mutsahasha, 60 miles west of Kolwezi.

Philippine Troops Kill 7 Moslem Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, May 19 (AP)—Philippine troops killed seven Moslem rebels yesterday in a shootout on the southern island of Basilan while attempting to free hostages taken by the rebels more than two weeks ago, military officials said today.

The rebels, who are seeking the autonomy of the southern Philippines, hijacked a cargo ship April 30 as it left Zamboanga City and took several dozen passengers and crew hostage.

Soviet, Iraqi News Trade

BAGHDAD, May 18 (AP)—Iraq and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement for the exchange of news between their official agencies.



President Carter escorts Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda along a path at the conclusion of their talks.

Economy Flagging

Zaire Fighting May Affect Vital Belgian Assistance

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, May 19 (IHT)—The 2,000 Belgians trapped in Kolwezi are a reminder of the important economic links between Belgium and Zaire, a former Belgian colony. Even if most of the Europeans are rescued, the fighting in Shaba province, once the copper-rich Katanga, may have crippled Zaire's flagging economy, which depends heavily on European expertise.

In the last year, the Belgian presence, sharply cut during the decolonization period, began to build up again, hesitantly, at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko, who recently abandoned an unsuccessful program of Africanization.

Most of the Belgians caught in the Kolwezi fighting worked in the copper industry in Shaba as professional cadres for the nationalized Gecamines copper extraction company. Although some mining operations had been shut because of falling copper prices, Gecamines earned the lion's share of Zaire's income.

No Names Given

Gecamines' European hiring office, located here, declined to give the names of persons possibly trapped in Kolwezi. Most of the estimated 400 French persons in Kolwezi are also Gecamines employees and dependents, according to newspapers in Paris.

Other Belgians worked for an affiliate of the Belgian conglomerate, Societe Generale, which markets the copper. Some were involved in the mining of diamonds and cobalt in Shaba.

Belgians were also serving as advisers and teachers in the Zaire system and others ran private businesses.

If the Belgians and other Europeans prove reluctant to return to Shaba after the fighting ends, it could seriously handicap Zaire's

economy, even if Mr. Mobutu's government succeeds militarily.

Shaba mining operations had already been hurt by the closure of the strategic Benguela railway through Angola in 1975, apparently due to Mr. Mobutu's refusal to co-operate with an ideological rival.

The Belgian government and business groups here were already cautious about their dealings with Zaire. Top Belgian officials privately expressed concern about President Mobutu's treatment of alleged plotters earlier this year. The suspected plotters went on trial in early March for their part in an alleged plot to overthrow Mr. Mobutu in February.

In addition, the Belgian officials commented on Mr. Mobutu's apparent inability to prepare solid economic plans to submit to current negotiations, involving the International Monetary Fund, industrialized nations and oil nations, to cope with Zaire's huge foreign debt.

However, Belgium has sought to minimize conflicts with the Mobutu government in order not to upset attempts to improve Zaire's economic situation or to threaten the continuing Belgian connection.

U.S. Postal Rate To Rise for Letters

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—The Postal Service Board of Governors today approved an increase from 13 cents to 15 in the rate for all first-class letters, effective May 29.

The board went along with the Postal Rate Commission's proposal for keeping a "citizens' rate" of 13 cents for personal letters while increasing the first-class business rate to 16 cents.

U.K. Rhine Army Under Stress

By Drew Middleton

BRUSSELS, May 19 (NYT)—Low standards of equipment, restricted training resulting in a decrease in readiness, a shortage of transport for reserve units and the continuing drain of operations in Northern Ireland have combined to reduce the quality of the British Army of the Rhine.

The Royal Air Force in Britain and in West Germany is short of pilots and its morale is described as shaky by senior officers.

One consequence of this erosion of British power within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is that senior officers of the U.S. Seventh Army now consider the West Germans their most powerful and competent allies in Europe.

The conditions described in the Rhine army by British military sources are not likely to be cured, the sources said, by the government's recent award of a 14 percent pay raise.

Drift to Continue

The drift from the army and the air force of highly skilled professionals will continue, they predicted, until the government acts to meet some of the present deficiencies.

On April 21 the government disclosed that 1,993 officers had applied for release from the services during the preceding 12 months.

A persistent complaint among army officers is that Britain is producing and selling overseas military equipment superior to that provided by the Rhine army.

Iran, for example, has bought more than 1,000 Chieftain tanks, the standard tank of the Rhine army. But the Chieftains going to Iran are equipped with the new Chobham armor, the latest gun-sight and an advanced integrated fire-control system. None of this equipment has been fitted to the Chieftains deployed by the Rhine army.

Sultan Vehicles

Similarly the Sultan armored reconnaissance vehicle, jointly produced by Britain and Belgium, is available to the Belgians but not to the Rhine army.

Those vehicles are expected to reach the Rhine army in 1980. But they will not be equipped with the Clansman radio, which was supposed to be introduced in this decade but, like the Sultan, is not expected to be delivered for seven years.

British officers report that the Clansman system is inferior to British ones.

British officers report that the Clansman system is inferior to British ones.

Rhodesia Says Guerrillas Kill Red Cross Aides

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 19 (AP)—Two Swiss International Red Cross workers and a local black assistant have been killed by nationalist guerrillas near the Mozambique border, the military command announced today.

The three were gunned down yesterday at Nyamapora near Inyanga, about 6 miles from the border in an area heavily infiltrated by guerrillas.

The names of the two Red Cross workers were not released.

A Rhodesian military spokesman said that the Red Cross men were traveling in a Red Cross vehicle that was clearly marked when they were stopped by guerrillas.

"They were taken out and into a field where they were made to kneel and were shot dead," the spokesman said.

isb systems that are being sold abroad.

In a crisis the Rhine army would be reinforced by regular army and Territorial Army volunteer forces stationed in Britain. But officers say that there is an acute shortage of transport for reserve units with the result that the reinforcements would march rather than ride. Tactical planning, however, assumes that all infantry will be moved by armored personnel carriers.

55,000 Men

The official strength of the Rhine army is 55,000 men, including an armored division and four armored brigades. Military informants, however, said that the true strength is much less, with estimates from

50,000 to 48,000. A Congressional Budget Office estimate is 40,000.

One reason is that some units are under strength. Another is the persistent demands of the police operation in Northern Ireland. Nine battalions are drawn from the Rhine army regularly for service in Northern Ireland. This weakens the combat strength of the army and complicates training problems.

Some of these are tank and artillery battalions. Their heavy weapons are left in West Germany and the units operate as infantry in Northern Ireland. When they return to the Rhine army they have to go through a retraining period on their heavy weapons, a process that interferes with regular training schedules.

2 More Soviet Dissidents Get Hard-Labor Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

handed Mr. Orlov yesterday brought heated criticism from the West, and the French Communist Party said the verdict could threaten the future of socialism throughout the world.

The State Department said the United States strongly deplored the sentence, which it called a gross distortion of internationally accepted standards of human rights.

British politicians from both left and right said the sentence was shameful and an outrage. Mr. Orlov's British lawyer, John MacDonald, who was barred from the trial, said an appeal was being prepared.

'A Shock'

The London Times declared: "It is a shock to think that a power with so many achievements of which it can be proud should have found it necessary to descend to such shabby levels in the conduct of this trial. The result is a shock to Western opinion."

Eritreans Claim Heavy Fighting Near Asmara

NAIROBI, May 19 (UPI)—Eritrean guerrillas today reported heavy fighting around Asmara, which they have kept surrounded for more than a year, and said that the Ethiopian government was sending reinforcements in its offensive to crush their 17-year rebellion.

Spokesmen for the Eritrean Liberation Front in Khartoum and in Beirut said that battles were continuing in the Danakil, a wide, and belt along the Red Sea. They charged that Ethiopian warplanes dropped "cluster bombs" on villages, causing heavy civilian casualties and killing livestock. Two villages near the provincial capital city were destroyed, the spokesman said, and fighting was going on in Tazega.

An spokesman in Khartoum said that Ethiopian ships were shelling a pair of fishing villages about 90 kilometers north of the port of Assab, with many buildings destroyed and a large number of civilian dead, but Eritrean forces prevented Ethiopians troops from landing.

He said the administration bill would, by standardizing designs for reactors and streamlining the licensing process, cut almost in half the current 10 to 12 years of planning time for a new atomic plant.

But subcommittee Chairman Gary Hart, D-Colo., predicted an uphill battle, claiming that the administration's bill "without substantial support from either the proponents or opponents of nuclear power."

U.S. Court Rules Treasure Seized

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 19 (AP)—A federal appeals court has ordered the state of Florida and a Key West salvaging firm to agree on a custodian to take charge of a \$2.3 million Spanish treasure that both sides claim.

The court ordered the U.S. marshal to seize the silver and artifacts from the state archives and to keep it under lock and key until an arrangement has been reached.

The firm, Treasure Salvors Inc., salvaged the treasure from the galleon *Nuestra Señora de Atouba*, but the state of Florida claimed possession of at least 25 percent of it.

Sniper Hits 8 On Bus in U.S.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19 (UPI)—Eight students were wounded, one seriously, when their school bus was struck today by gunfire on the Schuylkill Expressway.

State police said that the bus was carrying students home after a visit to the Philadelphia Zoo.

The gunfire shattered windows on the bus. State police said the origin of the gunfire was not known.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

5 Rue Daubou, PARIS
Falkenturm Str. 9, Munich

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U.S. Reviewing Laws That Curb Action in Africa

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—The State Department said today that it has ordered a review of laws that prevent U.S. covert actions and other operations in Africa.

"There is a review going on now," said department spokesman Tom Reston, "of various pieces of legislation and statutes which restrict the activities of the American government in foreign assistance and various types of activities which might have been carried on abroad in the past."

Mr. Reston was asked for specifics, such as whether the review included statutes like the 1975 law banning covert operations in Angola.

"You ladies and gentlemen will have to draw your own conclusions," he replied.

Other laws require the notification of congressional committees before covert actions can be launched or emergency military aid provided.

He said that the review of the restrictive laws began "four days ago," apparently the same day that President Carter complained to congressional leaders about laws that tie his hands in trying to counter Soviet intervention in Africa.

U.S. Senate Confirms Black Judge in South

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—The Senate has approved without dissent Robert Collins, a New Orleans magistrate, to be a U.S. district court judge. He becomes the first black federal judge in the South.

One senator, Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., had voted against him in the Judiciary Committee the day before. Sen. DeConcini said that the committee had heard allegations that Mr. Collins had misused his office for personal favors.

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Urges End to Recriminations

Mondale Defends Jet Sale As Aiding Mideast Peace

By Terence Smith

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT)—Vice President Mondale conceded last night that "painful divisions" had developed during the debate over the Carter administration's Middle East arms package, but he argued that "there is no room in such a dialogue for recriminations or the questioning of one another's good faith."

Addressing the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee here, Mr. Mondale defended the decision to sell jets to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Israel, saying it would enhance peace prospects in the Middle East.

But, he added, "We will never reach the goal if every step demands new proof — out of the righteousness of our cause or the rationality of our judgment — but of the purity of our intentions."

Mr. Mondale's speech at the meeting, to which about 1,000 Jewish leaders had been invited, was a major administration effort to end the rumor caused by the Senate debate over the arms sales.

Poisoning Atmosphere

He did not name those responsible for what he called poisoning the atmosphere with recriminations on either side of the debate. Instead, his speech seemed designed to stop the continuing exchange of accusations between the leaders of the pro-Israel lobby in Washington and the administration over the plane sales.

His speech came at the end of a day in which Mr. Mondale addressed the Economic Club of New York and appeared at three fundraising receptions for Democratic congressional candidates.

At the Economic Club, he asked the business community to support the administration's campaign against inflation, which he called the most troublesome threat to the economy.

Planned Before Furor

Mr. Mondale's appearance before the American Jewish Committee was planned six weeks ago, before the furor developed over the plane sales. Originally, Mr. Mondale said, he had planned to speak about domestic issues and the struggle for human rights abroad.

"But if that is the right speech, this is the wrong night," he said, conceding that "the last few days have been very painful for all of us who care deeply about the future of Israel."

Calling for decency and civility in the debate over American policy on Israel, he argued that the decision to sell the planes was "a difficult choice, a choice of policy, a choice on the merits."

"Honest men may differ with that decision," he said, "but we must not cloud the issue with questions of sincerity or good faith. They can only deflect our purpose and degrade our course."

Mr. Mondale was trying to reassure the Jewish community of the necessity of the administration's support for Israel and to refute allegations that it was "out to break the back of the Israeli lobby" during the debate.

Similarly, Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, denied yesterday that any administration official had suggested such a motive or was gloating over the victory it achieved in the Senate on Monday.

Europe Names 3 for Spacelab

PARIS, May 19 (UPI)—The European Space Agency has named three scientists as candidates for the job of flying with astronauts on the first European Spacelab mission to be launched from the Cape Kennedy space center in 1980.

The agency announced yesterday the selection of candidates Ulf Merbold, 37, a research scientist from West Germany; Claude Nicollier, 34, an astronomer and pilot from Switzerland; and Wubbo Ockels, 32, a physicist from the Netherlands.

Several months before the flight, one of the three will be chosen to fly in space with the team. The other two will participate in ground-based activities during the flight.

UN Europe Aide Named

GENEVA, May 19 (AP)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has appointed Anthony Curran as director of the information service at the UN European headquarters here, it was announced last night.

Gustaf to Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 19 (AP)—King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia will make an official visit to the Soviet Union next month at the invitation of the Soviet government, Tass reported today.

China Names U.S. Envoy

PEKING, May 19 (UPI)—China disclosed today that veteran diplomat, Chai Tse-min, will become its chief representative to the United States.

Cambodia Bars Vietnamese Bid For Peace Talks

BANGKOK, May 19 (UPI)—Cambodia has rejected a "desperate" Vietnamese diplomatic overture asking for negotiations to end their border war, Radio Hanoi said today.

The delayed Vietnamese disclosure of the diplomatic rebuff — which occurred April 10 — was made amid reports of an escalation of the war.

Radio Hanoi said that the diplomatic note was sent by Vietnamese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh to Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. The note was rejected by Mr. Sary, the radio said.

The note, believed to be the first government-to-government contact between the two nations since the Vietnamese ambassador was expelled from Cambodia Jan. 7, was relayed through Laos where both countries have embassies.

An official Vietnamese commentary termed the rejection "regrettable" and said that the note "truly confirms the desperation of the people of Vietnam."



John Christian hiding his face as he enters the Austin police station.

Son of Former White House Aide Held

Boy, 13, Kills Teacher in Texas Class

AUSTIN, Texas, May 19 (AP)—Classmates say that a 13-year-old A-student, the son of a former presidential press secretary for Lyndon B. Johnson, killed his English teacher because of growing distress in a class where he was criticized, laughed at and given a failing grade.

John Daniel Christian took a .22-caliber rifle from his home yesterday morning, walked into his eighth-grade English class several minutes late and, in front of horrified students, fired three bullets into his teacher, Wilbur Grayson, Jr., 29.

Mr. Grayson was struck in the head, right arm and side.

"There's no question but that he shot him," said Roy Minton, the boy's lawyer.

The boy's father, George Christian, White House press secretary in the last three years of the Johnson administration, appeared badly shaken when he arrived at police headquarters with two older sons.

State District Judge Hume Cofe ordered the boy held in the county juvenile detention center. Another hearing was set for next Friday.

Under Texas law, the young Christian cannot be tried for murder because of his age. The most extreme action the judge could take would be to adjudge him a juvenile delinquent and commit him to a state reform school until he is 18.

About 30 pupils were in Mr. Grayson's English class for gifted and talented students when he was killed.

The pupils told police that young Christian had been "disturbed with the teacher in the past." Three unnamed pupils quoted in the Austin Citizen said that Mr. Grayson had angered the boy recently by giving him a failing grade.

Ly. Fred Maxwell, police public affairs officer, also said that the boy was "upset" because classmates responded poorly as he tried to lead a classroom discussion.

Another account focused on Wednesday's class, when a substitute teacher ran the session.

"The boy gave an oral report and was either corrected or chastised by the substitute teacher. He was disturbed that he was criticized about his oral report. He probably did make a failing grade on that report," said a police officer who helped interview students.

Laughed At by Pupils

Still another version held that the pupils laughed at the boy as he tried to give his oral report.

Whatever the motive, young Christian walked into the class shortly after 9 a.m. with a rifle in his hand.

Mr. Grayson already had begun teaching and was sitting on a stool.

"He [John] just walked in the door and pointed the rifle at him. The teacher didn't take it real seriously. He said something, and the boy just shot him," one of the classmates said.



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Seoul Conspiracy Figure Gets 6 Months

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—Hanchu Kim was sent to jail today for six months for conspiring to corrupt congressmen in order to get favors for South Korea, and for then lying to a grand jury about receiving \$600,000 for the plot.

U.S. District Judge Thomas Flannery ordered Kim, a naturalized U.S. citizen, to serve three years on each of the two counts, but he then said the sentences would be suspended after Kim serves six months in prison. Kim will remain on probation for three years after leaving prison.

Meanwhile, congressional sources said the House ethics committee voted this week to begin contempt action against Kim that could bring an additional one-year jail term and a \$1,000 fine.

The judge told Kim that despite his conviction, "There is no proof that you ever bribed or attempted to bribe a congressman."

High Praise

He said that fact, along with high praise of Kim from business associates and civic leaders, figured in the sentencing, which could have been up to five years and a \$10,000 fine on each count.

Kim, 56, was convicted by a jury on April 8 after an 18-day trial. He was charged, along with San Kuen Kim, a former agent of the Korean CIA, and Gen. Yang Doo Wan, a high KCIA official in Seoul, with conspiring to defraud the United States.

The congressional source who revealed that a contempt action has been initiated in the House said the ethics committee hopes that Kim will cooperate with its investigation of alleged South Korean influence buying so that the contempt action could be dropped at some point.

The full House would have to approve the contempt action.

Somoza Troops Take Campuses

MANAGUA, May 19 (AP)—President Anastasio Somoza yesterday ordered the national guard to remove protesting students from several schools in the country. Student leaders said that troops moved onto several campuses in Managua and in Corinto. There were no reports of arrests or resistance.

A communique from Gen. Somoza said that he had met student demands — that two leftist guerrillas held in solitary confinement be moved to a model prison — and that the continued protest was political.

Gen. Somoza agreed to the transfer after strikes at most schools last month led to a hunger strike by parents and a walkout by construction workers. The protesters left the schools, but returned when they claimed that Somoza had not carried out his promises.

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As Wallace Steps Aside

The End of An Era in Politics

By Rudy Abramson

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 19—George Wallace would not call it retirement, a last hurrah, or a swan song, but when he decided Tuesday to end his political career by taking himself out of the race for the U.S. Senate, it was the end of an era in U.S. politics.

Nearly 16 years after he became Alabama's chief executive with a battle cry of "segregation now, segregation tomorrow, integration forever," after four tries for the presidency, after a would-be assassin caused him to become partly paralyzed, and after an embarrassing divorce, the 58-year-old governor had found the joy gone from political combat.

Gov. Wallace's career was marked by irony as much as by tragedy and conflict, for he played a crucial role in Jimmy Carter's election as president, and in the emergence of racial moderates in Southern politics.

It was Gov. Wallace's hard-line resistance to change, his pandering to racial tension that permitted Mr. Carter, as governor of Georgia, to present himself effectively as a new, moderate kind of Southerner.

Then, in 1976, it was a victory over a crippled Gov. Wallace in the crucial Florida primary election that finally established Mr. Carter as a serious contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

As the dominant figure in Southern politics and a favorite of blue-collar conservatives nationwide for a decade, Gov. Wallace gradually moved from the race issue to the populist themes adopted by others in more muted forms across the country in recent years, attacking the Washington bureaucracy, the privileged class in politics, government spending, government waste.

Even Mr. Carter used sophisticated variations on Wallace themes in campaigning for the White House as an "outsider."

Shortly after he dropped his last presidential campaign two years ago, Gov. Wallace told television interviewers, "We're all drinking from the same dipper now," conceding that other candidates had adopted the messages that he had been preaching for years.

But he had moderated his positions dramatically as the 1970s wore on. The Voting Rights Act had made black voters a potent political force in the South and it was

no longer good politics to travel on the race issue. The irony was that Gov. Wallace's sensational confrontations with the U.S. government did as much as anything to speed the Voting Rights Act to passage.

Adjusted to Race

Throughout his career, Gov. Wallace adjusted to the times on the race issue. As a circuit judge, he once sentenced a white man to life imprisonment for the murder of a black, an unusually severe punishment for a white in the South of that era, and he once served on the board at all-black Tuskegee Institute.

But after the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, the race issue became explosive in Alabama. And when Gov. Wallace lost the 1958 gubernatorial race to John Patterson, who effectively used the segregation issue, Wallace vowed that he would "out-nigger me again."

His presidential hopes finally ended after Mr. Carter's victory in 1976. Gov. Wallace looked toward the Senate seat being vacated by Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., this year.

He often told constituents that

Wallace associates took that as an indication that the old maverick, the old nemesis who seemed to all who knew him to be seeking the approval of the establishment he attacked, had shifted again with the political sands. "He had decided that if he went to Washington he was going to work inside the establishment up there," a friend said.

But, for George Wallace, the essence of politics was not working within the establishment or even serving in political office — it was running for office. "Old George was a race horse," said a long-time admirer. "All he knew was run, run, run. He never wanted to be governor or president nearly as much as he wanted to run for governor or president."

— Los Angeles Times

Sea Law Talks Adjourn, New Session Planned

GENEVA, May 19 (UPI)—The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea today concluded its latest session, the seventh in 5 years — by deciding that enough progress had been made to keep the talks going.

U.S. officials remained doubtful that an international treaty will ever be achieved, even in 10 more years.

"While some progress was made on the central issue of authorizing, financing and sharing revenue from deep seabed mining," the officials said, "it wasn't enough to dispel doubts about the possibility of eventual agreement."

The 156-nation conference kept itself going by avoiding a vote on any specific issue.

"This may sound like small beer, but at least it permits motion rather than inertia," a Canadian negotiator said.

A U.S. official said that the problem with the conference is that 90 percent of the participating nations are guided by political and ideological motives rather than economic realities.

Dutch to Buy 102 U.S. Planes

THE HAGUE, May 19 (Reuters)—The Netherlands will buy 102 U.S.-made F-16 combat aircraft, State Secretary for Defense Wim van Eekelen said this week.

He told a Staten-Generaal (Parliament) committee that the Netherlands would use the option it took on 18 F-16s when it ordered 84 of the aircraft in 1975.

Four NATO partners — the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Norway — opted for the F-16 in 1975 to replace their Starfighters.

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The Face on New U.S. \$1 Coin: Miss Liberty or Patricia Hearst?

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—Supporters contend that the lady is an American tradition and honors all women. Critics say she bears a resemblance to Patricia Hearst.

In question is the symbolic Miss Liberty, whose image has made many appearances on U.S. coins since 1793.

The Treasury yesterday said that it favors continuing that tradition on a new \$1 coin, smaller than the half dollar, that next year would replace the unpopular Eisenhower dollar if Congress approves. The government said that the new coin would save millions of dollars in minting costs, would gain widespread acceptance and last longer than the Eisenhower dollar.

Opponents agree a new coin is desirable, but they have no interest in Miss Liberty. They want the likeness of a real female, such as women's rights pioneer Susan B. Anthony, and they are willing to fight over the issue.

The two Treasury officials who defended Miss Liberty at a House subcommittee meeting are women. "The female Liberty Head is symbolic of and honors all women rather than any particular individual," said Stella Hackel, director of the U.S. Mint. Placing the likeness of a person such as Miss Anthony on the coin "would set an unwise course of coin design, and invite a controversial debate on who should be so honored, which would tend to damage the overall success of the proposal."

Rep. Mary Rose Oaker, D-Ohio, a subcommittee member, a proponent of Miss Anthony for the coin, said the prototype profile of Miss Liberty circulated at yesterday's hearing bears a resemblance to California newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, who returned to prison earlier this week to serve out her sentence for bank robbery.

"I'm glad because it helps my argument that a real person should be on the coin," she said.

Several female congressional staff members agreed with her.

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A Strong, Newly United Opposition Doesn't Seem to Worry Shah of Iran

By Nicholas Gage

TEHRAN, May 19 (NYT)—After several days of bloody riots in major Iranian cities last week, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is facing the strongest opposition to his rule in 15 years.

The shah, however, does not appear particularly worried. He said at a news conference last week that he intended to continue his present policies and, as rumors spread through the country that even more violent demonstrations were imminent, he flew to Bulgaria Monday for a state visit and continued on to Hungary. He and his consort, the Empress Farah, arrived in Budapest today.

The shah seems confident that his opponents are not strong enough to mount a serious assault against his power, which is backed by security forces and a well-equipped army.

Many of the shah's supporters do not share his confidence. They recall that during riots in Tabriz in February, local policemen let demonstrators roam through the streets, apparently unwilling to fire on people who were protesting violations of Islamic traditions — a protest that the policemen supported.

Deaths, Damage

The army had to be brought into Tabriz, and scores of deaths were reported. Riots in three other cities, including Tehran, resulted in more deaths and extensive property damage.

Unrest has continued across the country since the February disturbances. The worst demonstrations occurred last week in Tabriz, the holy city of Qum and Tehran. More than a dozen people reportedly were killed and hundreds injured.

The protests subsided after the government said it would not tolerate further outbreaks.

The continuing demonstrations have convinced many Iranians that the forces gathering against the shah are rapidly growing and will produce a major explosion if he does not find a way to defuse them.

No Discussions Yet

So far he has not tried to open such discussions. Some of his supporters feel that he has not done so because it would go against his convictions. "But he's got to do it," said one supporter. "He knows that in Iran power has been taken and lost in the streets and the bazaars." The Moslem traditionalists are

loyal to Ayatollah Mohammed Khomeini, the religious leader who has been in exile in Iraq since 1963, when he launched a nationwide drive against the shah. The shah had introduced land reform and other modernization measures that Mr. Khomeini opposed.

The second major opposition group is the Bazaris, powerful merchants who have close ties to the Moslem clergy and usually contribute 20 percent of their profits to the clergy to distribute to the poor.

A third group is made up of liberal politicians who belong to the National Front of the late Mohammed Mossadegh, the former premier who came close to ousting the shah in 1953.

Persistent Critics

Finally, there are the students, writers, intellectuals, and professionals who have been persistent

critics of the shah's autocratic regime, particularly its security police.

Ease group has its own grievances. The Moslem clergy object to the modernization measures that have reduced their power, and to the land-reform plan that took away most of their holdings.

The merchants are upset because the shah has slowed the economic boom that followed the tripling of oil prices five years ago. They have criticized him for submitting to American pressure to hold oil prices down.

Single Objective

The politicians want an end to the single-party system the shah established. The students and intellectuals want reforms in the economic system, and would make Iran less dependent on the United States.

These groups, however, have submerged their individual goals, which have kept them divided in the past, to unite behind a single objective — the establishment of a democratic government.

"What we want is the return of our rights, to be free to elect our

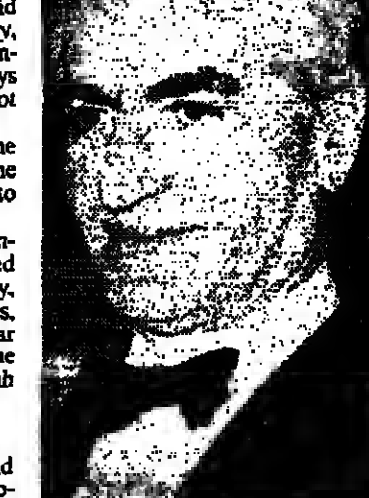
own representatives and to have power vested in the people," said Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of the Moslem opposition inside Iran. "Whether the Shah stays as the head of state or not does not concern us."

The numerous followers of the dissident Moslem leaders are the key to all opposition hopes to change the political system.

As a result, even students and intellectuals who once scorned Moslem believers as reactionary, have come to espouse their causes, such as the right of women to wear the chador, a veil covering the whole body, a right that the shah has tried to discourage.

The improved organization and the new boldness of the shah's opponents are seen as results of the shah's own actions to loosen his hold on Iran. That loosening occurred partly because of pressure from the West and partly because the shah wanted to decentralize a government that has become too large for him to direct alone.

To some degree the opposition appears to be trying to find out how far the shah will allow them to



Shah of Iran

go under his new policy. They justify the risk of new repression on the ground that if the shah does strike back at them, they would still gain through the international repercussions that such an action would bring.

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- The candidate will have several years secretarial experience. Will be the central person for Denver head office, French sales and services, and the customers. Must be fluent in written and spoken French and English + shorthand in both languages. Some medical knowledge is an asset.

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- The candidate will have at least five years' experience. Will have full sales and training responsibilities in his/her area and will have to deal with specialists in dialysis (physicians, nurses and technicians), dialysis patients, as well as hospital directors and administrators.
- Must be French citizen and have an adequate knowledge of English. Good medical and some technical knowledge (preferably in dialysis) is essential.

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- The candidate will have at least three years' experience. Will have full sales and training responsibilities in his/her area and will have to deal with specialists in dialysis (physicians, nurses and technicians), dialysis patients, as well as hospital directors and administrators.
- Must be completely fluent in both Dutch and French and have an adequate knowledge of English. German knowledge is an asset. Good medical and some technical knowledge is essential (preferably in dialysis).

COBE Benelux needs for the Netherlands, Belgium & Luxembourg a TECHNICIAN - MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

- The candidate will have had at least three years' experience in the maintenance and repair of advanced medical equipment.
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WHO Condemns Israeli Raid

GENEVA, May 19 (AP)—The governing body of the World Health Organization condemned Israel today for allegedly destroying health and medical facilities in southern Lebanon and causing "injuries and mutilation" to many citizens.

A resolution adopted by consensus at the annual World Health Assembly here called on WHO Director-General Halldan Mahler to intensify the organization's health and medical assistance to Lebanon in view of what it called "the new situation created by the invasion" of the southern part of the country.

After the consensus, Israeli delegate Guy Keisar said his country "deplored the atrocious acts of certain Arab delegations" and that Israel had always given help to Lebanon in the field of health.

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'Baby Is Half Mine' Briton Seeks to Prevent Wife Having An Abortion

By Michael West

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—In what is believed to be a legal move unprecedented in Britain, a husband has applied for a High Court injunction to stop his wife having an abortion.

"I feel that the baby is half mine," William Paton told reporters yesterday. "I should have the right to say what happens to it. I want that baby more than anything on this earth."

Britain's 1967 Abortion Act requires only the signatures of two doctors before an abortion is carried out. The husband does not have to consent.

In a similar case in the United States last year, John Rothenberger, 23, a Roman Catholic, challenged the right of his Jewish wife to have an abortion.

Efforts failed. He wrote a temporary order in the New Jersey Supreme Court preventing the wife, Wendy Chaslow, 19, from having her pregnancy terminated. But his efforts failed as she had an abortion apparently without knowing of the court's order.

The British case has stirred considerable controversy in this country. It began Wednesday when Mr. Paton's lawyers went to Judge Sir George Baker in Liverpool. They were seeking an injunction preventing his wife Joan, 29, from having the abortion she had told Mr. Paton she was planning to have.

The judge heard the case in private and granted Mr. Paton an interim injunction forbidding his wife to have the abortion, pending a full hearing of the case next Wednesday.

The judge ordered the one-week delay to allow written evidence to be collected.

Moved Out. The same day, Mrs. Paton moved out of the couple's home. She went to stay with her parents and instructed a lawyer to start divorce proceedings.

The Patons have been married four years and have no children. On Thursday Mrs. Paton arrived at Merseydale Nursing Home in Liverpool where she was due to have her two-month pregnancy ended, but she later left without having an abortion. Officials at the nursing home said they had been served with the injunction.

Chris Walsh, of the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child, said: "We hear a lot from pro-abortionists about the woman's right to choose, but there are three people involved — the woman, the man and the baby."

A spokesman for the Law Society, which represents English lawyers, said: "It appears that the father has no right to the unborn child."

Vatican Decrees Italy's Passage Of Abortion Bill

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 19.—The Vatican today criticized the Senate-passed bill to make abortion free on demand and said that abortion remains an "abominable crime" before God. A group of Roman Catholics asked President Giovanni Leone to send the measure back to Parliament for reconsideration.

Vatican Radio said the Movement for Life sent Mr. Leone a petition with 97,000 signatures, asking him to refuse to sign the abortion measure into law. Mr. Leone, a practicing Roman Catholic, had no comment.

The bill, approved 160-148 yesterday, would permit a woman 18 or older to obtain a free abortion for physical, economic, social or psychological reasons during the first 90 days of pregnancy. Abortion after 90 days is allowed only when there is a threat to the mother's health or danger of malformation of the child. Those under 18 must have approval of their legal guardians or a medical team.

The Christian Democrats and two rightist parties voted against the bill, which was carried by an alliance of Communists, Socialists and moderate parties.

The bill is one of the most liberal in Europe. It would end a ban ordered by the Fascist government, which considered abortion a crime against the purity of the Italian people.

Negotiators in N.Y. Just Call it a Night

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—

Negotiators for 200,000 city workers reported to their coalition of 97 labor unions today that they adjourned negotiations with the city because they were too tired to continue.

The new contracts are necessary for completion of the city's fiscal recovery plan. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Banking Committee, has said that if tomorrow's deadline is not met New York's application for U.S. long-term financing may not be considered before June 30, when the government's short-term loan program for the city expires.

Foes Threaten to Fight

Balaguer Says He'll Quit If a Rival Wins Election

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 19 (AP)—Antonio Guzmán's Dominican Revolutionary Party warned that it would fight if President Joaquín Balaguer was proclaimed the winner of the Dominican presidential election.

Mr. Balaguer told the nation in a televised speech last night that he would hand over his office if one of his seven opponents in the presidential election Tuesday was declared the winner by the electoral board.

"What matter the destiny of a political party or my name before the destiny of 5 million Dominican citizens," said the 70-year-old president, who was trailing Mr. Guzmán by more than 100,000 votes when the national police suspended the vote count early Wednesday. "As president of the republic and of the Reform Party, I want to exhort my compatriots to accept calmly the decision of the electoral board."

Earlier yesterday his party claimed that Mr. Balaguer, seeking his fourth four-year term, had won re-election by a margin of 180,000 votes.

Warsaw Pact Ends

Military Conference

PRAGUE, May 19 (AP)—The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Military Council concluded its 17th regular session in Budapest, at which the day-to-day activities of the Eastern European alliance's armed forces were considered and "relevant recommendations" were made, the news agency CTK reported today.

The relevant recommendations remained unspecified.

The session, attended by representatives of the seven Warsaw Pact armies, presided over by the Soviet chief commander, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, took place "in a cordial atmosphere and spirit of friendship and cooperation characteristic of the relations of fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states," the agency said.

Force With Force

Mr. Guzmán's running mate, vice-presidential candidate Jacobo Majluta, said that his party would oppose "force with force" if its "victory" were threatened.

"We will not tolerate force being imposed over right," he said. "We will oppose force with force. We are going to fight to defend the rights of the Dominican people."

The vote count resumed at noon yesterday, but electoral board president Manuel Joaquín Castillo told reporters that it might be two weeks before the final results are known. He would not say why.

When the national police intervened, a fourth of the estimated 2.2 million votes had been counted and Mr. Guzmán, a 67-year-old landowner and businessman, led Mr. Balaguer by 326,027 votes to 218,073.

The president cabled Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the military stopped the count because of rumors of a coup. His party's press office said that the tally was suspended because of "monstrous errors" in counting. Spokesmen for Mr. Guzmán's party said that seals on some ballot boxes were broken during the interruption and that an attempt to steal the election might be in the works.

In his speech, Mr. Balaguer said that there had been numerous irregularities in the election, some caused by his own party, but "what is important is for the country to accept the results produced by the electoral board."

In a clear reference to the United States, he criticized foreign governments that implied when the vote count was stopped that "they may threaten to interrupt their supposed assistance to us."

Peru Vote Delay Asked

LIMA, May 19 (AP)—Peru's national election board asked the government yesterday for a two-week postponement of the June 4 constitutional assembly elections.



ROYAL COUPLE-TO-BE—King Hussein of Jordan poses with his U.S. fiancée, Lisa Halaby, for this official Jordanian government photo. When Lisa becomes Mrs. Hussein No.4, she'll take the name Nur al Hussein, which is the Arabic for "Light of Hussein." She is also expected to convert to Islam for her role as consort to a descendant of Mohammed.

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25 Pounds of Bomb-Grade Material

Uranium Unaccounted for at U.S. Plant

APOLLO, Pa., May 19 (AP)—Federal officials have confirmed that 25 pounds of bomb-grade uranium is unaccounted for at a Babcock & Wilcox fuel fabricating plant in this western Pennsylvania community.

The plant is the same one where more than half a ton of highly enriched uranium — the kind used in making bombs — has been unaccounted for since 1957, when the plant opened.

The latest inventory discrepancy was confirmed yesterday. It was discovered in an audit by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the year ending Sept. 30, 1977.

But the NRC has no evidence that the missing uranium actually left the plant site, according to spokesmen for the commission.

"I'm pretty sure we feel it wasn't deliberately stolen," said John Koepke, a spokesman for NRC, which monitors about 60 privately owned nuclear materials plants in the United States.

"I cannot tell you categorically where it's gone," said Carl Abraham, another NRC spokesman. "It just might be an accounting sort of thing. When you do a commercial operation, you're going to have some waste."

In November of last year, congressional sources said that the CIA had "really overwhelming" circumstantial evidence that some of the nuclear material from the Apollo plant went to Israel.

The Israeli government has denied any knowledge of the loss at the CIA and FBI have said that they are investigating the matter.

Draft Charter Separates Church, State in Spain

MADRID, May 19 (UPI)—A parliamentary commission debating Spain's new democratic constitution has voted to separate the Spanish state from the Roman Catholic Church.

The vote — a far-reaching decision in the predominantly Catholic nation — reversed a decree by Franco that made Roman Catholicism the official state religion and granted the church vast privileges.

"No religion will have state status," said the approved article in the draft constitution defining the position of the church.

The public powers will take into account the religious beliefs of Spanish society and will maintain the consequential relations of cooperation with the Catholic church and other churches.

The article was approved by a vote of 23-13, all of the opposition votes coming from the opposition Socialists.

The Socialists had proposed that any mention of the Catholic church be eliminated from the text. While it was the official state church, Roman Catholicism automatically set the moral and ethical standards of the nation — a situation which the new constitution will change.

One of the constitution's articles still to be voted, would give the green light for the legalization of divorce.

The Commission for Constitutional Affairs was expected to clear up the draft of the new constitution by next month. It will replace Franco's "Basic Laws."

After the text has been approved by the Cortes (Parliament), it will be submitted to a referendum.

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What Counts in Santo Domingo

It has been 13 years since American troops rushed to the capital of the Dominican Republic to save it from a dubious Communist threat. The hysteria of those days has fortunately faded in Washington, but our responsibility for the frail democracy the cops left behind cannot be evaded.

Having intervened so often and so foolishly in Santo Domingo, the United States is now obliged to exert all possible diplomatic pressure to assure that a threatened election is allowed fairly to run its course.

Political violence was endemic in the Caribbean nation after the assassination, with one American connivance, of Rafael Trujillo, a brutal tyrant for 30 years. After the last tanky invasion, President Johnson finally arranged in 1966 for the election of Joaquín Balaguer, who has since provided stability and a kind of democratic rule.

Balaguer was "re-elected" in 1970 and 1974, while the main opposition party, inappropriately named the Dominican Revolutionary Party, boycotted the voting with claims of irregularities. This year, however, it put forward an attractive and responsible candidate, the moderately left-of-center Antonio Guzmán, who appeared, as the votes were being counted Wednesday, to have outpolled the 70-year-old incumbent.

In midcount, however, Dominican soldiers suddenly carted off the ballot boxes in what

looked like the signal for another coup, with or without the president's connivance.

After 15 hours of frantic domestic and foreign protest, Balaguer ordered the count resumed, promising an honest verdict, and the commander of the armed forces promised to respect the result. Guzmán and many of his followers, however, sensibly kept out of sight.

Thursday the counting was resumed, but at about the time a result was expected, the Election Commission announced that it would need several days to add the figures. Distinguished representatives of the Organization of American States are on hand to watch the procedure. But the critical judgment—and pressure—is that of the United States.

Either candidate could get along with Washington, but that is now beside the point. With the Carter administration's encouragement, elections have been scheduled by three military regimes in Latin America—Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru.

An untarnished result in the Dominican Republic cannot guarantee fair process elsewhere, but a successful election-day military coup would assuredly mock our position in the rest of the hemisphere.

We are either 20 years beyond Trujillo in the Americas or we are not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Right Question for U.S.

Four recent news stories pose graphically the leading question of American foreign policy. Two stories detailed trouble, one reporting a communist-backed drive into Eritrea, the other telling of American plans to rescue nationals threatened by a second communist-backed drive into Zaire. In a third story, a former director warned that the CIA's capacity to do necessary work for national security was being whittled away. Finally, President Carter himself was reported expressing frustration at the inhibitions Vietnam-minded Congresses had put on the executive's ability to aid friendly governments under communist siege.

Has the United States overreacted to the Vietnam trauma, leaving itself without the military and political resources—including executive authority and that elusive quality known as "will"—to deter aggression and bolster friends? An ever-larger segment of the political community, we note, seems to think that is the case. The mood may not be one of panic, but the alarm is real.

Some part of the problem is the sense that the curve of Soviet-encouraged violence and power is rising at a moment when the United States has neither recovered from the wounds of Watergate and Vietnam nor come to terms with the changes in the international economy and the international balance of power. It is becoming an uphill battle to argue that the United States, having come through one good patch internationally (India, Spain and Portugal, Egypt, Sudan, etc.), is now simply passing through a bad patch. In any event, the outrage that fueled earlier demands to trim executive power is yielding to the anxious feeling that the president, as the single responsible authority capable of direct action, cannot be deprived of the necessary tools. Paradoxically, that is happening even as misgivings spread about President Carter. He was elected, after all, to deal with a very different imperative: that of strengthening the moral and institutional structure of the government's domestic initiatives, not of arresting the erosion of our influence and power overseas.

We do not offer this necessarily impressionistic view because we accept the validity of every element in it, but rather because we think it is taking on a force of its own that the president cannot ignore. How should he deal with it? We offer two general answers.

First, he should not be swept up in hasty improvisations whose immediate effect may be to still political doubts, but whose long-term consequences may be harmful to American institutions or American interests or both. It would be foolish, for instance, to plunge into Zaire beyond a sure and prompt response to Zaire's request for aid. It would be even more foolish, to take another case, to relieve the CIA of the burden of a legislated charter, as some of its more alarmist friends desire. What is required is a sound, ideological, case-by-case approach to each national security issue as it arises.

At the same time, the president must start demonstrating that he understands how different elements of his foreign policy relate to each other. That has been the singular failure of his governing style. He does not seem to grasp that if you add up a push for human rights and a drive for nonproliferation and an effort to bring about peaceful accommodation in this region or that and a campaign for reducing arms sales and an outreach for détente—each good on its own terms—you end up with a policy that in its confusion of means and purposes would be laughable if the effects of it were not so grim. In this, Mr. Carter seems to lack discipline. He gives the impression of being so earnest about particulars as to be not serious about the whole.

It is not time to quake for the republic. The United States has elements of great material and moral power on which it can draw. But the president is not getting the best out of the many able people in his national security apparatus. He is not projecting to the country a sense of purposeful participation in its own destiny. If Mr. Carter projected such a sense, we believe, he would tap support he does not seem to know exists.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Hurricane Nigel?

The real rulers of the United States, the women, have decided to change the names of hurricanes! They believe that it is sexist to call them all after girls. So we say farewell to the literal raising of roofs in the demure names of Jenny, Angela, Celia and Ruth. When the Met [meteorological] men said: Charlotte is approaching southern Florida at 115 miles per hour we knew what they meant; a meteorological rolling pin was on its way. But men's names are less convincing. They suggest different styles and manners.

Paddy is fine: so are Bert, Fred and Jack. But you cannot have a middle-class Anglo-Saxon tempest. Hurricane Nigel just does not

strike the right note Frankly, ladies, men lack all-around credibility.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Orlov and Helsinki

The Orlov trial falsifies the theory that the Helsinki agreements have lightened the life of the dissidents. They might even have aggravated their fate, because, according to the leaders in Moscow, too many people permit themselves to appeal to the texts that have been signed by Russia. That is embarrassing and in the long run perhaps even dangerous—so it has to be suppressed.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 20, 1903

PARIS—As to the imputations cast (by the American press) upon Russia, they are entirely without foundations. Russia could have claimed Manchuria as the spoils of war, had she been disposed to, after having been attacked by China. What did she do? She sent troops to aid China against the Boxers. When order was restored, she said she would retire, and she did retire. Of course, she took guarantees, as every other power would have done.

Fifty Years Ago

May 20, 1928

WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Kellogg declared today that the United States government will retain its freedom of action in China. He made it clear that, with the exception of one possible eventuality, American troops will not participate in military movements in China to which Japanese and British troops, or other foreign detachments, may be parties. Only should a necessity arise would American forces participate in an international defense plan.



Time to Take Time in Mideast

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—When the Panama Canal treaty debate in the Senate was decided by the narrowest of margins in President Carter's favor, all the pressure of the preceding months seemed to blow itself out, like a collapsing balloon. And what is worse, to bring to Carter's side the people who think Israel has gone too far.

On this issue, the bitterness lingers on. Not so much, oddly, in Israel itself, which has endured by adjusting to facts, but among its most devoted supporters in this country. Jewish and otherwise, who are incoherently resentful against Carter and the others who broke the "special relationship" between Washington and Jerusalem.

Emotional Charges

In the disappointment and emotion of the moment, there have been charges of anti-Semitism by some of the most devoted supporters of Israel in this country. Zbigniew Brzezinski and the White House, and even against Hamilton Jordan, who has been quoted repeatedly in the Israeli press, despite his denials, that the Carter administration was "out to break the back of the Israeli lobby."

Well, it is true, and for a long time it has been true, that secretaries of state Kissinger, Rogers, Rusk, and back to the days of John Foster Dulles have been concerned that the so-called Israeli lobby, working through the Congress and the financial imperatives of the election process in this country, has been challenging the authority of the American president to conduct U.S. foreign policy in the world-wide interests of the American people, and in the interests of Israel.

But this was not the main issue on the Middle East military planes deal. The Carter administration was out not to "break the back of the Israeli lobby." It was out to break the stalemate in the negotia-

tions for a general peace settlement in the Middle East, and there was obviously a fundamental difference between the United States and Israel about how this should be done.

To charge Carter's people with "abandoning" Israel, and even with anti-Semitism, has merely encouraged senators to vote with Carter, and what is worse, to bring to Carter's side the people who think Israel has gone too far.

The problem now is to get these emotional political issues out of the way and avoid any more provocative statements or acts. A month of silence would not hurt. If Sadat thinks that the Senate vote on the planes means that he can now get support here for all his demands on Israel, or if Begin thinks he can defy Washington and the Senate vote by putting more Israeli settlements on the West Bank, the situation is obviously going to be even worse than it is to be.

For example, the UPI reports that before anybody has figured out what the Senate vote on the planes means, the Israeli Defense Ministry, in the middle of this middle, has recommended the expansion of six Israeli settlements on the West Bank, from 2,500 people to 38,000, and that the Begin cabinet will debate this recommendation by Defense Minister Weizman, with the support of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, at its next meeting.

Delay Needed

The Carter administration is sad about all this. It wants time, now that it has disposed of the issue of planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to get back to Sadat and the royal family in Saudi Arabia, to see what can be done about reviving negotiations between Sadat and Begin on their different proposals for the future of the West Bank and the Palestinians.

It can be said on the highest authority that President Carter has

been in touch personally with both Sadat and Begin since the Senate vote to urge them both to see this decision not as a rejection of Begin or as a support of Sadat but primarily as an opening to new negotiations. Carter is urging both sides to take it easy and think for a few weeks before saying or doing anything that will interfere with the renewal of peace negotiations.

Carter has his own reasons for recommending delay on the Middle East problem. He has to go to the United Nations in New York this month with his recommendation for disarmament. Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union is coming here at the same time to discuss the still unresolved questions about a second strategic arms agreement between Moscow and Washington. And meanwhile, Carter has to meet with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on raising arms for the defense of Europe, while he is talking about a reduction of arms with the Soviets.

The Difference

This illustrates the unresolved difference between the United States and Israel. It is not a philosophical but a geographical difference. Both are concerned with the defense of liberty and freedom, but Israel is preoccupied primarily with its own regional problems, while the United States is concerned with the wider problems of the world—with Europe and Japan and the strategic oil routes to these places and to the United States from the Middle East.

It is unreasonable and even ridiculous to presume that the United States and Israel would always agree on their common "problems" because many of their problems are not always "common." Most of the time they agree, but when they do not agree, it is because they have different promises to keep and different national responsibilities to meet.

Letters

Guernica

Before replying to Angel Vinas' work on Guernica (IHT, May 12), M. Svensson should first have read it. The bombing was neither "by mistake" nor "mostly a failure." On the contrary, it served its purpose. The effect on Basque morale was such that Bilbao and its formidable Ring of Iron offered relatively little resistance later. And Gen. Mola's words, "We shall raze Vizcaya; we must destroy the capital of a perverted people," hardly suggest an accident.

As to the question of "poor visibility," Noel Monks of the Daily Express stated it 41 years ago. Franco's press chief Bolin claimed that the weather was so bad that the Nationalist bombers could not take off. But Monks was on the Guernica road on April 26 and saw the Junkers bombers. "April 26," he reported, "was the sunniest day I ever spent on the Basque front."

DAVID WINGATE PIKE, Paris.

Intervening in Africa

Stephen S. Rosenfeld's case for Western intervention in Africa (IHT May 15, "Africa: Sanctioning Some Intervention") is flawed by factual error and perilous bias. Mr. Rosenfeld refers to the precedent of "U.S. paratroopers dropping into the Congo in 1965." In fact, the rescue operation was carried out on November 24, 1964, by Belgian troops dropped from U.S. aircraft. The distinction is a crucial one since U.S. troops have never carried out a combat mission in sub-Saharan Africa and it appears that the Carter administration is most responsibly attempting to preserve that record, even in the face of grave temptation.

As for the French, Mr. Rosenfeld ignores the context in which they have exercised a "gendarme role." They have done so only in those countries with which they have maintained a complex set of economic, political and cultural relations, not to mention security agreements. This is not the British case where withdrawal has carried with it a more complete abandonment of former colonies to their own fates. Had Britain chosen to intervene to prevent the unilateral seizure of independence by Rhodesia's settlers, such an intervention would have profoundly served both Western and African interests and would have served as a potent inoculation against the virus of Cuban-Russian intervention. The decision taken by Britain not to pay the price of such an intervention carried with it the consequence of putting distance between Britain and

U.S. Oil Crisis

Since the 1973 oil crisis the United States has not resolved any problems relating to oil. On the contrary, consumption has increased while the reliance on the foreign oil is greater today than five years ago. Many facts concerning our foreign policies, energy bills, environmental requirements, etc., which have been wrangled back and forth between the White House and the Congress, are in one way or another connected with the oil problems.

The Washington Post editorial "The Fukuda Mission" (IHT, May 9) talks about the imbalance trade between Japan and the United States—too many imported cars from Japan, not enough U.S. products sold in Japan. Furthermore the Japanese feel that the United States ought to cut back its inordinate imports of foreign oil. Why can't the U.S. automobile industry build a car with equal efficiency as the ones offered by their Japanese or European counterparts? Such a car would be able to compete with foreign-made cars in the United States and reduce oil consumption.

LIDA ALLEN.

Spontaneous Break

Re: IHT, May 2, "Aiming to Stay on the Artistic Tightrope." One correction in Jeremy Robinson's article on the Leo Marchutz School should be made in all justice to the Institute for American Universities in Aix. It is true that our school began with Leo's separation from the IAU, but the break was spontaneous and circumstantial and had not been in the air for nine years as the article implies. It is most important to add that all of us at the Leo Marchutz School came together through the IAU and will always feel ourselves in debt to Herbert Maza, whose reputable institute altered our lives in many ways and made possible our encounter with Leo Marchutz.

WILLIAM WEYMAN, Aix-en-Provence.

New Refugees

Congratulations to Henry Kamm for his compassionate writing concerning the Cambodian refugees' plight. There can never be too much coverage over this most terrible tragedy.

What puzzles me, however, is the deafening silence of such altruists as Jane Fonda, Shirley MacLaine and the rest of the anti-war protesters. Is it perhaps that they are too busy running around with Jackie Onassis or turning out tenants from their ostentatious homes?

TAKI THEODORACOPULOS, London.

'In the last 70 years, we have forgotten our unique constitutional heritage, and created both the FBI and the CIA, granting to them blind charters to run secret operations at home and abroad. We got what we deserved.'

On the CIA: Ending 'Poison' of Secrecy

By John Stockwell

AUSTIN, Texas—In a telephone conversation with me on May 7, Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of central intelligence, said, more than once, "We can't have 215 million Americans thinking they know what the United States national security interests are." The subject discussed was secrecy—our intelligence organizations' right to undertake secret operations without the public's knowledge.

As the debate goes on about the need for, and efficacy of, our clandestine services, Adm. Turner's remark is worth pondering. Any discussion must be enlarged to face this question: Who will hold the balance of power for America, the people, as we have always thought and hoped, or a small elite band of bureaucrats?

A High Price

America has paid a high price in support of its clandestine service. Recent reports have not been kind in evaluating the CIA's performance. A partial, and all too familiar, list of mistakes and examples of misuse of power would include "scientific" and "medical" testing on unwilling Americans, the Bay of Pigs, the fall of President Salvador Allende of Chile, the Congo operation of 1960, and the Angola debacle.

Yet many Americans still cling to the notion that beyond the blunders there is an effective, necessary organization. My 12 years with the CIA's clandestine services in Vietnam and Africa have convinced me that this is not true.

We must understand that there are "two" CIA's. Of the 15,000 CIA employees, about two-thirds are overt intelligence processors. The other third consists of clandestine operatives—the people we have in mind when we speak of the CIA. This covert arm represents the violent, manipulative option in our foreign affairs; its power cannot be underestimated.

In successive world crises, the clandestine service has become an irresistible temptation to offer an irresistible temptation to attempt a "magical" covert solution to troublesome, ill-defined problems in the Third World. It has the ear of our presidents, through the National Security Council. In field stations around the world, the CIA eclipses the State Department in size and power.

The CIA's case officers' presence is multiplied tenfold by a string of covert agents who function under their direction. Financially, a CIA station chief is almost a law unto himself. In Burundi, for example, I had a budget of \$30,000—more than 10 times the money allotted to the three Foreign Service officers.

Ties to Police

The State Department helps formulate official policy, but the CIA establishes the bonds of influence—often contradicting official policy. In each station CIA operators seek liaison with the local police, cultivating personal relationships and developing joint programs. Inevitably, its operations are based on these "special" relationships, and its sympathies lie with the police forces, not with the world's peoples.

Southern Africa stands as a classic model. The CIA is by nature more comfortable with the South African security service than with the black liberation movements. With every indication that southern Africa's white-minority rule is crumbling under the CIA continues to support the white rebuff in the name of our national interest.

During the covert Angola paramilitary program of 1975-76, in which Americans were used as military advisers without the knowledge of Congress, the White House or the State Department, the CIA documented its alliance with the white African with abundant cables that coordinated the joint U.S.-South African military effort. Our stations in Pretoria, South Africa; Lusaka, Zambia; and Kinshasa, Zaire, repeatedly urged even greater cooperation with South Africa. Our case officers stationed at these posts took independent initiatives to expand this union.

Nothing has changed. Since 1974, even as evidence mounted against the CIA, it has grown in power. Since President Gerald Ford's revision of the CIA charter in 1976, the agency now has full license to run operations in any friendly country. The Carter administration has merely reshuffled

the CIA supervisory boards, not altered their makeup.

Congress has been suckered deeper into the secret games. The CIA will brief Congress, but Congress cannot take effective action against the CIA, or expose dubious operations. The attorney general will discourage the CIA from operating illegally in the United States but will not inhibit its overseas activities. Adm. Turner, now with expanded power, has taken a hard line on censoring former employees: Those who transgress the oath of secrecy should be jailed.

Our Constitution makes no provision for secret police on the contrary, it provides guarantees and protections against threats to individual freedoms from such sources. In the last 70 years, we have forgotten our unique constitutional heritage, and created both the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the CIA, granting to them blind charters to run secret operations at home and abroad. We got what we deserved. While both the FBI and CIA have seriously violated our civil liberties, neither has been remarkably effective against their theoretical adversaries, the Mafia and the KGB (the Soviet intelligence and internal-security agency).

Terrorism?

The world is shocked by the Red Brigades' assassination of Aldo Moro. International terrorism is a major problem in the world today. The Red Brigades and the Palestine Liberation Organization rightly seem to Americans as deadly, irresponsible, criminal organizations.

I do not mean to suggest that my former colleagues of the CIA are international terrorists; they are not. But the CIA's recent record includes the assassinations of Patrice Lumumba, Ngo Dinh Diem, the South Vietnamese president; Rafael Trujillo, the Dominican Republic president; Gen. Rene Schneider, the commander in chief of the Chilean army; plus several bloody covert wars, and a deadly terrorist program in Vietnam called Phoenix that the CIA says involved the killing of 22,000 Vietnamese.

Not one of these operations involved a crisis of cataclysmic importance to our national survival. Mr. Lumumba, for example, was an irritant to a remote foreign-policy initiative in the Congo, and even the CIA managers involved in plotting his assassination testified before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1975 that the threat he seemed to pose in 1960 was greatly exaggerated.

The common denominator in the assassinations and wars that now baffle our record is secrecy. Secrecy is the poison that has tempted a succession of leaders to seek violent solutions to foreign affairs problems.

There is a second denominator: mediocrity. Secrecy breeds mediocrity and inefficiency. The CIA has become careless even of its own security abroad and its covert operations have been almost comical in their clumsiness.

Inappropriate Tool

The United States remains competitive because of its industrial strength, its wealth, and the energies of its people. It remains competitive despite its clandestine activities. By creating the CIA and turning it loose, we betrayed our greatness and diminished the world's prospects for an era of peace. For violence is an inappropriate tool of peacetime diplomacy. Violence breeds chaos and more violence. The rules of peace must be different from the rules of war.

The American people are responsible for our country's conduct abroad. We have the right and the responsibility to monitor, to influence and to curb our leaders' activities, especially when those activities drift into secret operations that threaten peace. In order to fulfill that responsibility we must refuse the administration and Adm. Turner the rights of secrecy that they are demanding.

John Stockwell, the former chief of the Central Intelligence Agency's covert operation in Angola, resigned from the agency last year. He is the author of "In Search of Enemies." This article was written for The New York Times.

Art Market

Two Modern Categories Move Up in the World

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, May 19 (IHT)—The London scene is changing fast, as a new set of aesthetic values emerges.

The opening of a new gallery dealing in art nouveau and art deco on a high level at 50 Fulham Road has signaled yet another stage in the process.

Until recently, neither of these categories was taken very seriously. Even today, when art deco appears at Sotheby's auctions, for instance, it is at Sotheby's Belgraveia on Motcomb Street, not in the lofty rooms of New Bond Street where recognized art and objects d'art are given the red carpet treatment.

It is a sign of the times that, of the two founders of the new gallery, one should be a promising young man from Sotheby's, Gordon Watson. Even more telling is the fact that Watson, who joined the auctioneering firm in February, 1973, to work in the department of antiquities and Islamic art, is leaving the important position to which he had just been promoted—handling Islamic manuscripts and miniatures. His partner, Lewis M. Kaplan, a former New York lawyer who was for years a legal counsel and later a business consultant for major investment companies before turning to art dealing.

Watson's basic idea is to emulate the Galerie du Luxembourg in Paris, (IHT, Jan. 14, 1978). He admires for its high standards of scholarly cataloging, while looking at art deco with the eyes of a modern art lover. His latest find illustrates the objects he buys and the methods he uses.

Last September, wandering about the Paris flea market one Saturday, Watson stopped short as his eyes fell on a chest of drawers, a matching desk and a stool, all in mahogany veneer resting on angle pillars made of metal aluminum. The purely geometric volumes, the contrast between the fine polish of the yellow veneer and the metal metallic surface of the angle pillars suited the modern mood to perfection. Watson bought the set, brought it back to England and priced it at £850—he was then dealing privately before the official gallery opening last month.

Three initials, M.L.S., burned into

the wood had the promising look of a signature but baffled Watson for a long time. Visiting colleagues patiently nodded, explaining that the style pointed to the United States. Those modernistic aluminum tubes just couldn't be French—too industrial looking. They were not really interested, they concluded with a sniff.

Victory was at hand last week as Watson thumbed through old issues of the French interior decoration magazine *Art et Decoration*. Suddenly, on a page of the June, 1934, issue, he saw an illustration that could have been that of his own chest of drawers. The article dealt with architect-designer Louis Sue-LS and his partner Andre Mare—hence the M—who had a pavilion to themselves at the great Paris art deco exhibition of 1925. The price has now been notched up to £2,500, which is not expensive for a signed set. Watson believes in sharing bargains with his clients. But the satisfaction is worth tens of thousands.

Before he had identified these, Watson had bought another set by Sue et Mare, this time from a dealer who had acquired it at a Drouot Rive Gauche sale held in Paris last December. The desk in rosewood veneer with palisander crossbands has a match in the Metropolitan Museum (this latter is in Gabon ebony with bronze legs) illustrated in Yvonne Brunhammer's standard reference book on "Le Style 1925." Watson's desk, with a gondola armchair that matches it nicely, is six times as expensive as the first set, chiefly because of the veneer, considered more precious, and the magic year 1925, but also because Watson had to pay the normal market price on this one while he did not on the emerald and aluminum set.

Indeed, a perfunctory glance at the objects d'art in the Kaplan gallery is enough to convince one that the price range is more capricious in the art deco field than in any other. This is largely because the market is still a very narrow one. Concerning top-notch pieces, it is entirely dependent on a handful of trendy buyers dispersed throughout the world. As long as they have not expressed interest in a given artist's work or even a whole range of objects, such items can be inexpen-



A serpent vase signed by Rene Lalique.

sive. Silver, for example, is on the whole, surprisingly cheap because nobody is buying it seriously. A vase of raised silver, its shape derived from a Japanese tea-ceremony jar looking like a double gourd, carries a price tag of £500, despite the mark of Gerard Sandoz, an important designer. This is far below the price of, say, any good 18th-century silver piece of comparable weight.

In contrast, glass is expensive and going up fast. Last summer, Watson sold a vase with a serpent molded in relief to a Los Angeles collector for £2,500. A few days lat-

Utah Agency Fails

1st Consumer Test

SALT LAKE CITY, May 19 (UPI)—Carmax Springer was upset when she found the state driver testing office closed yesterday without explanation.

"I took off work, drove out there and, when I got out there, there was a sign on the gate that said, 'This office will be closed May 18'—no explanation, no nothing," she said. "So I've wasted time off work, and I'm upset." Tony Cox, director of the state Drivers License Division, said the explanation was simple—

"The employees were attending a

seminar on consumer relations."

er, another serpent vase was offered to him at £2,700—and resold at £3,000, again in a matter of days.

The quickly shifting prices on the more fashionable items coupled with the heavy underpricing of other groups is typical of an area that has yet to be set in proper perspective—not just historically but aesthetically as well.

This is precisely where the new London gallery is unlike any of its Paris models. While Kaplan has brought in some of the contemporary paintings in which he deals, and looks at art deco as another brand of modern art, Watson has introduced Tibetan and Himalayan bronzes on which he acquired expert knowledge during his Sotheby's years. Neither of the partners

wants to see art deco or art

nouveau isolated in a fish tank, in a

deadly all-1925 or all-1900 decor.

For them, objects are objects be-

fore being datable items. In this

pragmatic and free attitude, which

bears the stamp of traditional British

collecting, lies the major difference

with the more dogmatic ap-

proach of their Latin colleagues.

Indeed, so far, they seem to be

the first serious specialists in art

deco and art nouveau anywhere

who have dared mix their creations

with serious objects of other pe-

riods—and that is a tremendous

change.

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British Retail Prices Up 1.5% in Month

LONDON, May 18 (Reuters)—Britain's retail prices rose 1.5 percent in April from March following a 2.6 percent rise the previous three months but they were up only 7.9 percent from a year earlier—the lowest year-to-year gain since January 1973, according to government figures released today.

VW Profits Grow 24% In Quarter

DUESSELDORF, May 19 (AP)—Volkswagenwerk said today consolidated first-quarter net profits were 164 million Deutsche marks, up 24 percent from a year ago, on a turnover of 6.83 billion marks, up 14 percent.

Parent company profits were 135 million DM, up from 130 million DM, on a turnover of 5.8 billion DM, up 16 percent.

Worldwide car production rose 625,000 units, up 4.9 percent from 595,000 and investment was 15 million DM, compared with 15 million DM.

Frederick Thome, chief financial officer, said order-book levels were running high, but he declined to forecast the year's profits, saying only the company "expected good results." Last year, consolidated profits of 419 million DM were 58 percent from 1976 due to a favorable tax situation.

Concerning foreign subsidiaries, Mr. Thome said all were operating above planned levels, with the U.S. operation particularly contributing to earnings.

Toyota Net Up 6.3%

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—Toyota Motor Sales, the sales arm of Toyota Motor, said net profit in the year ended March 31 rose 6.3 percent to 25,172 billion yen (about \$10 million) from 23,688 billion yen in the preceding year when net profit was 23,688 billion yen, or 40.6 percent, sales rose 9.7 percent to a record 2,637 billion yen from 2,402 billion yen.

The company said the rise of the yen against the dollar caused an 11.4 percent drop in operating profit to 45,222 billion yen from 49,516 billion yen. The company raised its price in the United States six times last year for a total of about 30 percent.

Unit sales in the year totaled 77 million, up 5.3 percent. Exports rose 17.6 percent to 1.5 million units, or 52.9 percent of the total. Domestic sales slipped 5.7 percent to 1.3 million units.

The outlook for the year is a 3.1 percent increase in sales and a 2.8 percent drop in net profit.

Estel Loss Narrows

NIJMEGEN, The Netherlands, May 19 (AP)—Estel's loss for the year ended 1977 was 121.4 million guilders (about \$53.7 million), the first quarter against 174.8 million in 1977's fourth quarter and 4 million a year earlier.

Sales were little changed from previous quarter at 2.58 billion guilders and up from 2.43 billion a year earlier.

The group, comprising the Dutch iron and steel-making company, did not publish its first-quarter loss after taxes since "there is certainty about a tax-reduction loss." In the 1977 fourth quarter, this loss was 153.5 million guilders and 77.9 million in the earlier quarter.

W. P. Schmoor, head of Conoco

U.K. North Sea operations, is to be coordinator of all Conoco activities in Britain. He succeeds J. J. Reynolds who is retiring. Mr. Schmoor is executive vice president of Conoco North Sea. In addition he will be chairman of the Continental Oil Co.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Allied Stores			
1st Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	424.70	394.40	
Profits.....	9.50	8.67	
Per share.....	0.48	0.45	
Gamble Skaggs			
13 weeks April 27	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	415.13	376.65	
Profits.....	1.02	2.38	
Per Share.....	0.19	N.Q.	
Middle South Utilities			
4 quarters	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	523.60	410.80	
Profits.....	52.60	29.30	
Per Share.....	0.70	0.45	
12 months	1978	1977	
Revenue.....	1,550	1,220	
Profits.....	168.20	108.60	
Per Share.....	2.42	1.78	

1978 90 1976 USA tax = \$
= Dtls. -90 per CDR. Div. exp. =
to non-residents of The Netherlands
will be paid after deduction of an
annual 15% USA tax (= \$4,125 =
100% with Dtls. 4,21 per
C.D.R. Div. exp. = \$4,125 =
100% with DTL. 4,21 per
COMPANY N.V.
sterdam, May 11, 1978.

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CBS INC.
(CDRs)

undesignated announcements that as from
23, 1978, at Kae-Associatie N.V.,
at 178, Amsterdam, div. exp. =
the CDR's CBS Inc. each year.
will be payable on Dtls 10,39
v. net repurchase 2.34 78.

W. German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, May 19 (AP)—West German producer prices for industrial goods rose 0.2 percent in April from March and were up 0.8 percent from a year earlier with the index at 145.8 (base 1970 equals 100), the statistics office said today.

Dollar Rises In Hectic, Late Trade U.S. Energy Bill Plan Lifts Fund

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The dollar rose sharply in late trade today as U.S. energy legislation may finally make it to President Carter's desk.

The index of retail prices for all items was 194.6, based on January 1974 equals 100. Government sources say around half the rise was due to special April factors such as increases in local water charges, rents and other housing costs which together rose 5.1 percent in the month.

Seasonal foods rose 4.1 percent but were still nearly 17 percent lower than a year ago. The 6.3 percent rise in the past year was the lowest since June, 1970.

However, in the six months ended April, the increase on an annual basis shows an 8.4 percent inflation rate, up from 6.8 percent in March and 7.2 percent in the previous three months—although those months do not include the price increases peculiar to April.

Government economists predict no major increases in the coming months and foresee the year-to-year rise falling towards 7 percent in May and June but rising again in July.

The figures come as a major boost to the Labor government and particularly to Chancellor Denis Healey who had set a target of reducing inflation to 7 percent by the summer.

They are also welcome following yesterday's report that the nation's money supply rose at an annual rate of 14.75 percent in the first 11 months of the fiscal year. This compares with the 13.75 percent rise previously reported and is above the 9-to-13 percent growth rate targeted by the government.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Frank Reilly

Chase Manhattan Bank has appointed Frank Reilly general manager of its U.K. operations, replacing Stuart Webster who is now area treasury coordinator for the U.K. and the Middle East located in London. In the IHT of May 13-14, the picture identified as Frank Reilly was incorrect.

Eugene Foley has been named vice-president, Europe, of RCA Global Communications based in London. He was formerly treasurer of RCA Globcom.

Springs Europe SA has elected Leon Skarniak as president based in Paris to replace Pierre Laurence who has been named marketing director. Mr. Skarniak was most recently president of Crane SA.

W. P. Schmoor, head of Conoco U.K. North Sea operations, is to be coordinator of all Conoco activities in Britain. He succeeds J. J. Reynolds who is retiring. Mr. Schmoor is executive vice president of Conoco North Sea. In addition he will be chairman of the Continental Oil Co.

IMF Lovers Offering At June 7 Gold Sale

WASHINGTON, May 18 (Reuters)—The International Monetary Fund said it will reduce the amount of gold offered for public auction to 470,000 ounces from the usual 525,000 ounces starting June 7.

The IMF added it intends to complete its sales of 25 million ounces of gold. The agency said developing countries can buy gold from the fund by noncompetitive bid for up to the part of the 25 million ounces corresponding to their share in the fund. This gold will be in addition to the gold sold at competitive auction.

In New York, spot gold showed no reaction to the announcement and was unchanged at \$178.80 an ounce.

Banks' Profits Reduced By Euroloan Prepayment

By William F. Low

BRUSSELS, May 19 (IHT)—International banks are losing millions of dollars in profits because a wide variety of borrowers around the world are prepaying Euroloans ahead of schedule.

According to the newsletter International Insider, as much as \$3 billion of syndicated credits either have been prepaid or refinanced at lower interest rates since the beginning of this year. Britain has led the way and to date has prepaid around \$1 billion and a further \$500 million to \$800 million may be redeemed ahead of schedule before the end of this year.

In Britain's case, none of these loans so far have been refinanced at smaller spreads. But other countries have done so, including Greece, Ireland, Malaysia and the Philippines.

When these loans were arranged in the 1974-77 period, the lending banks did not incorporate clauses into the loan agreements either prohibiting early payment or charging a penalty for prepayment. Since then, interest rate margins have fallen sharply and borrowers have not been slow to prepay earlier high-margin credits and refinance them at lower spreads.

Although impossible to calculate precisely, it is estimated that banks stand to lose upwards of \$50 million in income through reduced interest payments or no interest at all. Bankers agree that replacing these lost profits is not going to be easy. Put simply, a bank that has a borrower who refinances a Euroloan at 50 percent lower gross spread—as has happened in some cases—will need to lend twice as much to obtain the original income. However, it may not be possible to recoup lost income by raising the amount of loan since a bank might be prevented from increasing its exposure to a particular borrower because of official or internal lending limits.

To maintain their profits, many banks are being forced to expand substantially their overall volume of syndicated Eurocurrency lending. Significantly, total syndicated credits reached a record volume of \$14.9 billion during the first quarter of this year.

Despite the increased pace of lending, banks still face problems on the profitability front. Since the beginning of this year, no fewer than 27 countries have succeeded in paying a premium above the London Eurodollar interbank rate of less than one percent. Many bankers claim that it is difficult to make a profit by lending at under one percent.

EEC Paper Sees Lag in Growth

BRUSSELS, May 19 (AP)—Economic growth in the EEC is likely to be held to 2.5 to 3 percent in 1978 and 1979 if a common economic strategy is not adopted, according to a paper to be submitted to a meeting of economics and finance ministers here Monday.

The Commission also strongly implied that West Germany must reflate its economy and help set the pace for a higher overall economic growth for the community.

The confidential paper obtained today, which will be presented by vice president Francois-Xavier Ortoli, is aimed at helping members prepare for a joint policy decision when government chiefs meet for a summit in Bremen July 6-7.

The paper warned that a 4.5 percent GNP growth called for at the Copenhagen summit to brighten prospects for the 5.8 million jobs in the community should not be focused to a limited period around mid-1979.

It has been found that a hypothetical budgetary boost, to the economy of 0.8 percent of GNP could add 1.7 percentage points to the growth rate this year. However, the impact of this boost would be reduced to as much as a third if a member state acted unilaterally.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar surged to 2.1220 DM in late trading, up 1.48 pfennig from yesterday. But dealers remarked that there was a wide spread between buying and selling rates, reflecting the low volume.

The dollar rose nearly a centime against the Swiss franc in late trading to 1.9800 francs. Sterling, meanwhile, fell to \$1.8100, down from \$1.8170 from yesterday.

Currency dealers said it was difficult to forecast a course for the dollar next week in light of these late developments, though some indicated the dollar looked a "little too high." The dollar's trend will likely be directed by how much emphasis the market puts on the natural-gas compromise and Tuesday's expected vote, traders reckoned.

Dealers generally said the dollar recovered today on the belief that yesterday's drop was "overdone." Also, profit-taking on positions taken overnight contributed to the dollar's firmness.

Against the French franc, the dollar rose to 4.6555 francs from 4.5495 and was steady against the yen at 227.53.

IBM Challenges Grow by Three

In the past month, three companies have unveiled computers that are substitutes for International Business Machines' data processors, and more companies are expected to enter the market soon. The latest IBM challenger is Magnuson Systems Inc., a small, privately held, Santa Clara, Calif., company.

The other two are National Semiconductor Corp. and Two Pi Co., a new subsidiary of U.S. Philips, an affiliate of NV Philips. The first IBM challenger, AMDahl Corp., developed the so-called plug-computer.

Cashing in on Dollar's Stability

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—Foreign borrowers are moving rapidly to tap the U.S. capital market, hoping to raise funds before interest rates rise further and to take advantage of the dollar's recent stability.

"What we have," says one investment banker, "is a belief by many countries that if they are going to borrow in the U.S., they had better push ahead now before interest rates take another step upward."

Many analysts forecast that interest rates will climb throughout 1978 and possibly into the first quarter of 1979 as they expect the Federal Reserve to continue tightening its credit policy.

Most observers of the U.S. market for foreign bonds also agree that the dollar's strength on currency exchanges is a major factor behind the surge in planned foreign-bond sales. The dollar's firmness, these analysts say, has made dollar-denominated bonds much more attractive and thus easier to sell.

Finland Offer

Adding to the already large calendar of planned foreign bond sales, Finland reported yesterday its intention to offer \$100 million of seven-year notes. This announcement follows a flurry of activity last week, when six foreign borrowers announced plans to raise \$795 million.

They are: Australia, \$150 million of five-year notes and \$100 million of 15-year bonds; Sweden, \$125 million of 20-year bonds; Ontario, \$200 million of 30-year bonds; Nova Scotia Power, \$75 million of 30-year bonds; Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique, \$75 million of 20-year bonds and \$100 million of 30-year bonds; and Canada, \$200 million of 5-year notes and \$50 million of convertible 15-year bonds.

This rash of new-issue activity contrasts sharply with the situation earlier in the year when foreign bond sales in the U.S. were very slow. Salomon Brothers, in its international bond market roundup, reports there were no foreign bond offerings in February and only \$325 million offered in January. These amounts compared with monthly averages of \$452 million in 1977 and \$544 million in 1976.

In April, Salomon reports, foreign bond sales totaled \$550 million. But one borrower—the U.K. government—accounted for \$350 million of this amount. And in March, two borrowers issued bonds totaling \$950 million. One of them, the Canadian government, issued bonds amounting to \$750 million.

There are other factors behind the increased foreign borrowing. Analysts point out that the U.S. market provides a huge pool of funds and offers the longer-term maturities that are difficult to obtain in the Eurobond market. Other observers said that the Bundesbank's decision to suspend offering of Deutsche-mark issues may also be causing some borrowers to turn to the U.S. market.

Although the scheduled bonds have not been priced yet, yields in the secondary market for foreign bonds have been rising. Britain's 15-year bonds carrying a coupon of 8.88 percent, for example, have a current yield of nearly 9.04 percent, up five basis points from last week.

Canada's 20-year issue with a coupon of 8.63 percent has a current yield of 8.95 percent, up 3 points.

More Reflation By Bonn Urged

Growth in the first half of 1978 will remain small, but it will be substantially better in the second half of the current year. However, overall growth is likely to decline again in early 1979 if nothing is done, the commission said. It made it clear that countries with a stronger economy—such as West Germany, the Benelux states and France—have a wider scope in contributing to a higher overall growth in the community's GNP.

As far as West Germany is concerned, the commission suggested that it accept, for a temporary period, a higher budget deficit in order to reflate the economy. Budgetary measures taken by Bonn last autumn were followed by a rather strong economic expansion but this slowed considerably during the first months of 1978. Estimates for the rest of the year do not show a marked improvement, it added.

It is to be assumed that the Bonn measures have not led to a persistent recovery and a strong economic growth in West Germany, the paper said. "Economic prospects in West Germany are not dynamic enough to make a stronger expansionist course in its neighbors an acceptable risk," it said.

In the Netherlands and Belgium, growth prospects are not too bright either. Both could only profit from a joint economic strategy, according to the paper. Although there had not been any substantial progress in fighting inflation in France, the country's growth prospects have improved and the economy remained basically dynamic and competitive. Britain's scope of action had been exhausted with the April 11 budget. The pound weakened and Britain's payments situation appeared a little shaky.

Denmark's economic prospects are poor, reflecting the extremely tight monetary situation. Ireland's 1978 budget is very expensive, the commission found, and the high growth is touching on the upper limits. Italy had no scope for action, the commission felt, since the government is preparing measures to restrict the fast growth in the budgetary deficit.

Much depended on the Italian government and the social partners as well as on the country's payments balance and the lira exchange rate if there is to be a European economic upswing, the paper said.

Italy Trade Surplus Up

ROME, May 19 (AP)—Italy's balance-of-payments surplus rose to 177 billion lire (about \$203 million) in April from 148 billion lire in March and a deficit of 323 billion lire a year earlier, according to provisional figures published today by Banca d'Italia.

NEW YORK, May 19 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange prices closed lower today in active trading on continued profit-taking.

The dollar's firmness in foreign-exchange trading and reports of a tentative accord on natural gas prices among House energy forces spurred a brief midday rally attempt.

The Commerce Department's report late in the day that new durable goods orders climbed 0.4 percent in April had little impact on the market, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell to 846.85, off 4.07, but was up from 840.70 a week earlier.

Declining issues led advances about 906-to-535 while volume fell to 34.36 million shares from 45.49 million yesterday.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 0.31 to 144.86.

General Motors fell 1 1/4 to 60 1/2 and International Business Machines lost 2 1/4 to 262 1/4. Analysts cited weakness in the two glimmers as also weighing on the market.

Time Inc. fell 3 1/4 to 44 1/2 and Inland Container rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2 after Time agreed in principle to buy Inland in an exchange of common and preferred stock valued at about \$285 million.

Morrison-Knudsen tumbled 6 1/2 to 43 after it said it paid \$14.3 million for 293,800 shares of the 299,300 shares Crane Co. had previously bought for \$11.4 million.

General Dynamics slipped one to 56. Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wisc., said he may ask the Securities and Exchange Commission to investigate General Dynamics' profits last year which he said appear to be based on unreported shipbuilding claims.

Dymo added 3/4 to 27 1/2 after reports that Maschutts issued a cease and desist order to block Eselle AB's offer for Dymo shares at \$24 each.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans closed mixed, corn lower and oats

fractionally lower on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 1 1/4 to off 1 1/4 cents; corn off 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats off 1/4 to 1/4.

Fed Moves To Tighten Credit Rein

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP)—The Federal Reserve indicated it may be drawing its credit reins a bit tighter just a day after the Fed's Open Market Committee—the policy-making arm—held its regular monthly meeting.

The apparent decision to tighten seemed to be in response to the continued strong economic growth recently and to ballooning inflation, analysts said, noting credit demands have been surging for most of the year.

Weekly money supply statistics, however, apparently did not play a role in the decision as the Fed reported late yesterday that the basic money supply, known as M-1, dropped \$4.3 billion while the broader measure, M-2, dropped \$3.6 billion.

The Fed signalled it was tightening credit by draining reserves from the banking network when the federal funds rate, a barometer of all interest rates, were trading at 7 1/2 percent.

In recent weeks, the Fed has been trying to foster a 7 1/2 percent fed funds rate, analysts believe, but yesterday's reserve draining indicates the Fed wants a rate higher.

"They probably made a decision to go up to 7 1/2 percent," said David Jones, an economist for Auhrey & Co., a vice president of Paine, Webber, said, "We got a signal the Fed wants funds to trade higher than 7 1/2 percent."

In New York today, the Fed Funds rate closed at 7 1/2 percent.

Big Board Prices Decline After Midday Rally Fails

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U.S. Law Group Proposes Change in Equities Rules

WASHINGTON, May 19 (AP)—The American Law Institute is preparing to propose major changes in U.S. federal securities laws.

The group, generally influential with state and federal lawmakers, is about to vote on a proposal that would call for, among other things:

- Increasing the liability of corporate directors and officers for false or misleading statements in reports filed by their companies with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- Reducing the burden of clearing new securities offerings with the SEC.

• Generally pre-empting the tender-offer laws currently in force in about 30 states designed to help incumbent managements resist attempted takeovers of their companies.

• Redefining a tender offer to include all those "directed to more than 35 persons," a step that could limit the initial, quiet acquisition of shares that companies often make as a preliminary step toward a public tender offer.

• Imposing new regulatory requirements on investment advisers and bringing banks under investment-adviser regulation for the first time.

The pending securities law proposals are contained in a final draft "Federal Securities Code" that has been eight years in preparation under the leadership of Harvard Law Prof. Louis Loss, an authority on securities law.

The wording of the final draft probably will be little changed and used as the basis of hearings on securities law overhaul that Congress is expected to hold next year.

Vietnam Credit Set In Deutsche Marks

TOKYO, May 18 (AP)—Japanese banks agreed to lend Vietnam 34,193 million Deutsche marks in two syndicated loans to finance the purchase of four used ships and viscose rayon yarns from Japan, the Bank of Tokyo said today.

Payment will be guaranteed by the State Bank of Vietnam and terms will be determined on interest rates based on prevailing London interbank rates.

Portugal Costs Jump

LISBON, May 18 (AP)—The cost of living in Portugal rose 5.7 percent in April from March and was 17.9 percent higher than a year earlier, the statistics institute reported today.

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CBS INC. (CDR)

undiscovered announces that as from May 23, 1978, at Kaa-Associatie N.V., 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. n° 172, the CDR's CBS Inc., each repr. 10 shares, will be available with Dfls. 10.99 net (div. per share 2.26-78; gross \$275 p. sh.) deduction of 15% U.S.A.-tax = \$3.90 = Dfls. 10.99 per CDR. Div. epa. being to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an annual 15% U.S.A.-tax (= \$3.90 = Dfls. 9.04 net).

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In Riyadh: Phone: 88331, Telex: 20078
In Singapore: Phone: 59180, Telex: 40162
In the United States: Phone: (714) 493-0200, Telex: 774285

ATCO
The Shelter Source
Worldwide

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 19, 1978
Cash prices in primary markets
as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fri Year Ago
Foodstuffs	
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.70
Wheat, No. 1, 100 lb.	1.70
Wheat, No. 2, 100 lb.	1.65
Wheat, No. 3, 100 lb.	1.60
Wheat, No. 4, 100 lb.	1.55
Wheat, No. 5, 100 lb.	1.50
Wheat, No. 6, 100 lb.	1.45
Wheat, No. 7, 100 lb.	1.40
Wheat, No. 8, 100 lb.	1.35
Wheat, No. 9, 100 lb.	1.30
Wheat, No. 10, 100 lb.	1.25
Wheat, No. 11, 100 lb.	1.20
Wheat, No. 12, 100 lb.	1.15
Wheat, No. 13, 100 lb.	1.10
Wheat, No. 14, 100 lb.	1.05
Wheat, No. 15, 100 lb.	1.00
Wheat, No. 16, 100 lb.	0.95
Wheat, No. 17, 100 lb.	0.90
Wheat, No. 18, 100 lb.	0.85
Wheat, No. 19, 100 lb.	0.80
Wheat, No. 20, 100 lb.	0.75
Wheat, No. 21, 100 lb.	0.70
Wheat, No. 22, 100 lb.	0.65
Wheat, No. 23, 100 lb.	0.60
Wheat, No. 24, 100 lb.	0.55
Wheat, No. 25, 100 lb.	0.50
Wheat, No. 26, 100 lb.	0.45
Wheat, No. 27, 100 lb.	0.40
Wheat, No. 28, 100 lb.	0.35
Wheat, No. 29, 100 lb.	0.30
Wheat, No. 30, 100 lb.	0.25
Wheat, No. 31, 100 lb.	0.20
Wheat, No. 32, 100 lb.	0.15
Wheat, No. 33, 100 lb.	0.10
Wheat, No. 34, 100 lb.	0.05
Wheat, No. 35, 100 lb.	0.00

Commodity and unit	Fri Year Ago
Foodstuffs	
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.70
Wheat, No. 1, 100 lb.	1.70
Wheat, No. 2, 100 lb.	1.65
Wheat, No. 3, 100 lb.	1.60
Wheat, No. 4, 100 lb.	1.55
Wheat, No. 5, 100 lb.	1.50
Wheat, No. 6, 100 lb.	1.45
Wheat, No. 7, 100 lb.	1.40
Wheat, No. 8, 100 lb.	1.35
Wheat, No. 9, 100 lb.	1.30
Wheat, No. 10, 100 lb.	1.25
Wheat, No. 11, 100 lb.	1.20
Wheat, No. 12, 100 lb.	1.15
Wheat, No. 13, 100 lb.	1.10
Wheat, No. 14, 100 lb.	1.05
Wheat, No. 15, 100 lb.	1.00
Wheat, No. 16, 100 lb.	0.95
Wheat, No. 17, 100 lb.	0.90
Wheat, No. 18, 100 lb.	0.85
Wheat, No. 19, 100 lb.	0.80
Wheat, No. 20, 100 lb.	0.75
Wheat, No. 21, 100 lb.	0.70
Wheat, No. 22, 100 lb.	0.65
Wheat, No. 23, 100 lb.	0.60
Wheat, No. 24, 100 lb.	0.55
Wheat, No. 25, 100 lb.	0.50
Wheat, No. 26, 100 lb.	0.45
Wheat, No. 27, 100 lb.	0.40
Wheat, No. 28, 100 lb.	0.35
Wheat, No. 29, 100 lb.	0.30
Wheat, No. 30, 100 lb.	0.25
Wheat, No. 31, 100 lb.	0.20
Wheat, No. 32, 100 lb.	0.15
Wheat, No. 33, 100 lb.	0.10
Wheat, No. 34, 100 lb.	0.05
Wheat, No. 35, 100 lb.	0.00

COMMODITY INDEXES
May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

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May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

May 19, 1978

Paris Commodities

Commodity	May 19, 1978
SUGAR	
White, 100 lb.	1.70
White, 50 lb.	1.65
White, 25 lb.	1.60
White, 12.5 lb.	1.55
White, 6.25 lb.	1.50
White, 3.125 lb.	1.45
White, 1.5625 lb.	1.40
White, 0.78125 lb.	1.35
White, 0.390625 lb.	1.30
White, 0.1953125 lb.	1.25
White, 0.09765625 lb.	1.20
White, 0.048828125 lb.	1.15
White, 0.0244140625 lb.	1.10
White, 0.01220703125 lb.	1.05
White, 0.006103515625 lb.	1.00
White, 0.0030517578125 lb.	0.95
White, 0.00152587890625 lb.	0.90
White, 0.000762939453125 lb.	0.85
White, 0.0003814697265625 lb.	0.80
White, 0.00019073486328125 lb.	0.75
White, 0.000095367431640625 lb.	0.70
White, 0.0000476837158203125 lb.	0.65
White, 0.00002384185791015625 lb.	0.60
White, 0.000011920928955078125 lb.	0.55
White, 0.0000059604644775390625 lb.	0.50
White, 0.00000298023223876953125 lb.	0.45
White, 0.000001490116119384765625 lb.	0.40
White, 0.0000007450580596923828125 lb.	0.35
White, 0.00000037252902984619140625 lb.	0.30
White, 0.000000186264514923095703125 lb.	0.25
White, 0.0000000931322574615478515625 lb.	0.20
White, 0.00000004656612873077392578125 lb.	0.15
White, 0.000000023283064365386962890625 lb.	0.10
White, 0.0000000116415321826934814453125 lb.	0.05
White, 0.0000000058207660913467407171875 lb.	0.00

Tokyo Exchange

Commodity	May 19, 1978
SUGAR	
White, 100 lb.	1.70
White, 50 lb.	1.65
White, 25 lb.	1.60
White, 12.5 lb.	1.55
White, 6.25 lb.	1.50
White, 3.125 lb.	1.45
White, 1.5625 lb.	1.40
White, 0.78125 lb.	1.35
White, 0.390625 lb.	1.30
White, 0.1953125 lb.	1.25
White, 0.09765625 lb.	1.20
White, 0.048828125 lb.	1.15
White, 0.0244140625 lb.	1.10
White, 0.01220703125 lb.	1.05
White, 0.006103515625 lb.	1.00
White, 0.0030517578125 lb.	0.95
White, 0.00152587890625 lb.	0.90
White, 0.000762939453125 lb.	0.85
White, 0.0003814697265625 lb.	0.80
White, 0.00019073486328125 lb.	0.75
White, 0.000095367431640625 lb.	0.70
White, 0.0000476837158203125 lb.	0.65
White, 0.00002384185791015625 lb.	0.60
White, 0.000011920928955078125 lb.	0.55
White, 0.0000059604644775390625 lb.	0.50
White, 0.00000298023223876953125 lb.	0.45
White, 0.000001490116119384765625 lb.	0.40
White, 0.0000007450580596923828125 lb.	0.35
White, 0.00000037252902984619140625 lb.	0.30
White, 0.000000186264514923095703125 lb.	0.25
White, 0.0000000931322574615478515625 lb.	0.20
White, 0.00000004656612873077392578125 lb.	0.15
White, 0.000000023283064365386962890625 lb.	0.10
White, 0.0000000116415321826934814453125 lb.	0.05
White, 0.0000000058207660913467407171875 lb.	0.00

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Commodity	May 19, 1978
SUGAR	
White, 100 lb.	1.70
White, 50 lb.	1.65
White, 25 lb.	1.60
White, 12.5 lb.	1.55
White, 6.25 lb.	1.50
White, 3.125 lb.	1.45
White, 1.5625 lb.	1.40
White, 0.78125 lb.	1.35
White, 0.390625 lb.	1.30
White, 0.1953125 lb.	1.25
White, 0.09765625 lb.	1.20
White, 0.048828125 lb.	1.15
White, 0.0244140625 lb.	1.10
White, 0.01220703125 lb.	1.05
White, 0.006103515625 lb.	1.00
White, 0.0030517578125 lb.	0.95
White, 0.00152587890625 lb.	0.90
White, 0.000762939453125 lb.	0.85
White, 0.0003814697265625 lb.	0.80
White, 0.00019073486328125 lb.	0.75
White, 0.000095367431640625 lb.	0.70
White, 0.0000476837158203125 lb.	0.65
White, 0.00002384185791015625 lb.	0.60
White, 0.000011920928955078125 lb.	0.55
White, 0.0000059604644775390625 lb.	0.50
White, 0.00000298023223876953125 lb.	0.45
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White, 0.0000007450580596923828125 lb.	0.35
White, 0.00000037252902984619140625 lb.	0.30
White, 0.000000186264514923095703125 lb.	0.25
White, 0.0000000931322574615478515625 lb.	0.20
White, 0.00000004656612873077392578125 lb.	0.15
White, 0.000000023283064365386962890625 lb.	0.10
White, 0.0000000116415321826934814453125 lb.	0.05
White, 0.0000000058207660913467407171875 lb.	0.00

Down Jones Averages

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Eurocurrency

Interest Rates

NYSE Index

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

American Stock Averages

Friday's New Highs and Lows

European Markets

Brussels

London

Paris

Zurich

Milan

Frankfurt

Amsterdam

Stock Indexes

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices May 19, 1978

NEW YORK (API)

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

Selected National Securities

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Selected National Securities

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 19

Commodity	May 19, 1978
SUGAR	
White, 100 lb.	1.70
White, 50 lb.	1.65
White, 25 lb.	1.60

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International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday feature a "Senior Executive" feature.

To place an advertisement for "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GENERAL MANAGER NIGERIA	£25,000	British Co. (Telecommunications field)	Lagos	High level & success. commercial exp. in 1 or more developing countries; upper age limit approx. 50.	Ref. GM/3913/T, Brivick, Dr & Partners Ltd., Baylis House, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough SL13PF.	Financial Times 9-5-78
MARKETING MANAGER	To mid-thirties + benefits package	Diversified Fortune 500 corp. (Toot industry).		Proven record in mktg. of food items or power tools.	T. Thomas, Emerson Electric S.A. 52 Ave. Adelaide Lacaille, Mos 5/6, P-1040 Brussels.	L.N.T. 11-5-78
CONTROLLER	Net of tax, consistent with resp. legal.	Important int'l org.	Rome Italy	High level of perf. goal. (Chartered Accountant or equiv.); min. 10 yrs. success. exp.; 35-50; Eng. +.	Ref. ES 530, Price Waterhouse & Co., Mass Dept., Via Roma 30, 00190 Rome, Italy.	L.N.T. 11-5-78
MANAGER STAFFING	Excellent	Int'l Group doing business with primarily Africa & Middle East.	Brussels	Progress in social sciences, part. economics or bus. mgmt.; some int'l exp.; Eng., Fr.	Ref. H1278/INT, PR Advertising, Hyde Park House, Highgate Road, London SW17 7LE. Tel. 01-223 8060.	L.N.T. 11-5-78
MANAGING DIRECTOR	tot28,000 + good benefits	Merchant Banking.	Sydney Australia	35-45; broad-based int'l financial exp.; knowl. Aust. fin. markets, essential.	Managing Director, (PW478), E.A.L., 10 Grosvenor Street, London W1C.	Financial Times 11-5-78
FACTORY MANAGER	Accordingly	Europe's Nr. 1 in Brakes (Berman Co.).	Brazil	Industrial Engineering, 35-45, at least 5 years exp. overseas exp. German Part., + English.	Alfred Treue GmbH, Zentralas Personalwesen, Gieselerstr. 7, 6 Frankfurt/Main-Neulandstr. 10, 60611/769 3850.	Frankfurter Allgemeine 13-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER		Major Swiss Construction Firm.	New East	Construction Engineer, 38-40, German, exp. underground construction overseas, German/English.	Expro Management-Beratung, Gieselerstr. 7/11, 6064 Zurich, Tel.: 01 52 43 71.	Frankfurter Allgemeine 13-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER	Good.	Iran Volkswagen dealership.	Tehran	Min. 10 yrs. exp. in auto. Sales, service & finance; fluent Eng. no more than 50 yrs.	Nadhi Salari, 26 Ave. Victor Hugo 75116 Paris Tel: 501.74.57.	L.N.T. 13-5-78
SALES MANAGER	Attractive compensation package	Int'l Co.	Geneva area 60% travel	Swiss nat. or permit; 5-7 yrs. sales mgmt. exp. in high-tech. capital equip. mgmt.; Fr, Ger, Eng.	Box D 1097, Harold Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92208 Nanterre, France.	L.N.T. 13-5-78
INTERNATIONAL CREDIT MANAGEMENT	Fully negotiable.	European Div. of Burlington Ind. Inc. major U.S. account.		Min. 10 yrs. exp. credit mgmt. (3 to 4 in int'l work); Eng. + 1 or more for lang.	Ref. S3856/INT, PA Advertising, 610 Kensington Road, SW177LE, Tel: 01-2356080, Tel. 27874.	L.N.T. 13-5-78
ACCOUNTANT	\$28,000 tax free	Group with banking & agricultural interests in Belize.	Belize City, Belize Caribbean	Chartered Accountant; grad. exp. in acc'y., agricultural bus.; 35-45.	Reference 16, 45 Berkeley Square, London W1X 8R.	Financial Times 16-5-78
MARKETING COMMUNIC. MNGR. EUROPE		Filiale Groupe americain multinationale (films equip. ind.)	France	Exp. conception et realisation de programmes de publicites, promotion des ventes; Fr., Ang.	S.E.N.S.I. 3 Rue Troyes, 75017 Paris, Tel. 240.57.11	L'Espresso 15-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER SAUDI ARABIA	£20,000	Mechanical & Electrical Contracting Joint venture.	Saudi Arabia	Prod. exp.; solid electrical contracting design; success in General Mngt. role in Mid. East; 35-50.	Ref. Z8U/AFM/INT, A.J.F. Muzun, Messrs Dolphin & Kirby Ltd., 60 St Martin's Lane, London WC2N4JH.	Daily Telegraph 10-5-78
GENERAL MANAGER WEST AFRICA		Production construction co.	West Africa	Min. 5 yrs. exp. in mgmt. of const. jobs; Africa exp. pref.; solid exp. adm. mgmt.; Eng., Ger.	Chiffre R. 230, Blvd. Royal Marboe 46, CH 8022 Zurich, Switzerland.	L.N.T. 16-5-78
COMPANY GENERAL MANAGER	Highly competitive	Major American consumer products co.	Tunis	3-5 yrs. exp. in manufacturing &/w factory admin.; Fr., Eng.	Harold Tribune, ext. 152, 25 Photinos Street, Athens, Greece.	L.N.T. 16-5-78
DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL BENEFITS	Significant + bonus	Fortune 500 U.S. based multinational corp.	Northeast, U.S. suburban	Proven track record benefit mgmt. design & adm.; knowl. U.S.A. practices.	Box 2 1,839, Harold Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92208 Nanterre, France.	L.N.T. 16-5-78

May 19, 1978.

European Gold Markets London Commodities

Oct	108.75	108.75	108.50	108.40	108.30	108.20
Dec	109.75	109.50	109.50	109.45	109.35	109.25
Mar	118.05	117.00	117.50	117.25	117.85	117.75
May	121.00	120.65	120.80	121.00	120.60	120.75
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	123.85	124.00	123.45	123.55
Oct	124.15	124.75	124.75	124.90	124.65	122.75

May	121.00	120.65	120.80	121.00	120.60	120.75
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	123.25	124.00	123.45	123.55
Oct	126.25	126.25	126.75	124.00	122.00	122.50

May 19, 1978		May	1,860	1,825	1,835	1,842	1,825	1,835
		Jul	1,810	1,785	1,777.5	1,778	1,795	1,805
Today	Previous	Sep	1,776	1,751	1,766	1,767	1,765	1,775
Bid Asked	Bid Asked	Dec	1,740	1,713	1,726	1,728	1,722	1,735

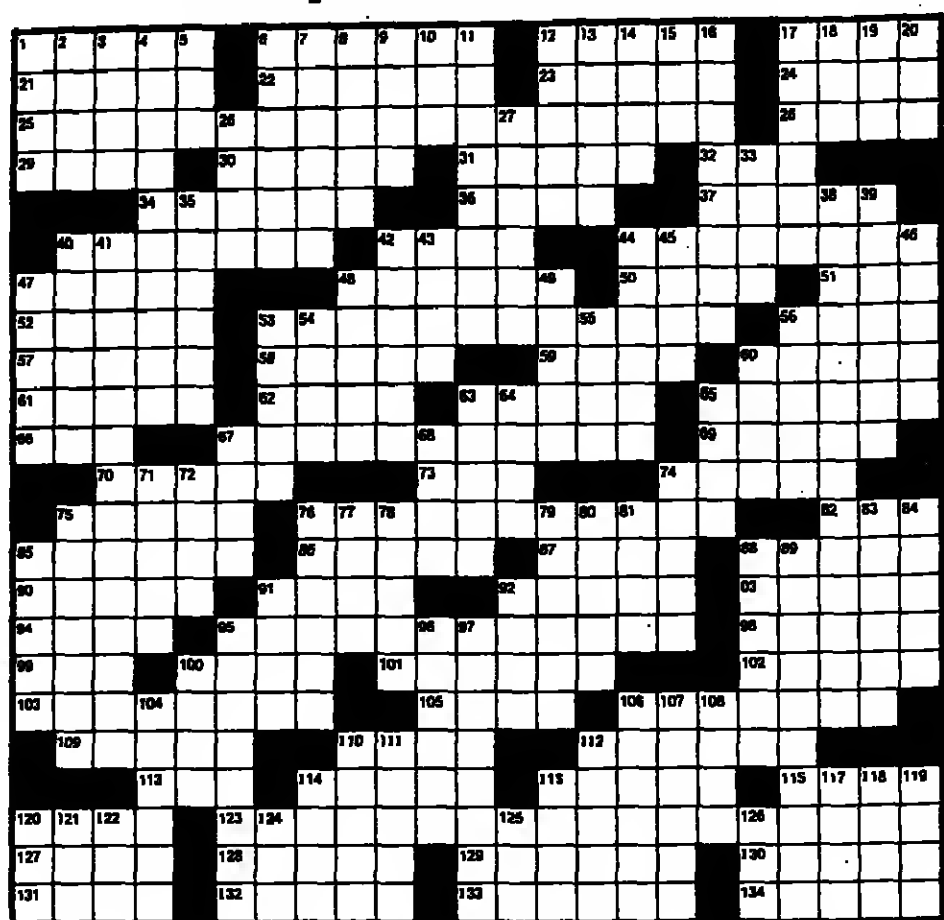
Spur wire bars:				COPPER							
Steel	730	721	712	713.50	Mar	1,703	1,685	1,695	1,702	1,692	1,681
3 months	748	745.12	732	732.50	Jul	1,688	1,668	1,670	1,686	1,664	1,657
6 months	774.50	774.50	752	752.50	Oct	1,653	1,645	1,645	1,659	1,659	1,644
2 months	741.50	732	722.50	723	2,245 of 10 tons.						
1 tin:	6,425	6,435	6,410	6,400	COFFEE						
3 months	6,382	6,305	6,336	6,395	Jul	1,679	1,663	1,697	1,699	1,654	1,645
Lead:	294	295	297	292	Jul	1,550	1,554	1,557	1,570	1,538	1,544
2 months	304	304	301	301	Sep	1,602	1,603	1,605	1,677	1,641	1,640
1 tin:	314	314	309.50	309.50	Oct	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602	1,602
2 months	324	324.50	318.75	319	Mar	1,552	1,534	1,535	1,555	1,520	1,520
3 months	340	340.50	335.00	335.50	Nov	1,521	1,510	1,515	1,520	1,500	1,501
1 tin:	353.50	353.50	353.50	353.50							

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 7.47025; Ecuador: 45.625; Israeli £: 15.35; Puerto: 0.125; Schilling: 115.143; Sw. Krona: 4.65425; Yen: 22.575; Norw. Krona: 5.6500; Fin Mark: 4.2690; Belgian Franc: 33.035; Hong Kong \$: 1.6520; Singapore \$: 2.33575; Canadian \$: 8.59875 U.S. cents.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Playmates By Elaine D. Schorr



- ACROSS**
1. Barn!
 2. Participant.
 3. Nape drape
 4. Grover's
 5. Corners
 6. Robin of
 7. ballad fame
 8. Nobelist
 9. poet: 1913
 10. Plotters or plot
 11. "The Great"
 12. of Moscow
 13. A Farewell
 14. to Arms!
 15. Bungo device
 16. Suffice with
 17. the presses
 18. Ol doves,
 19. hawks, etc.
 20. den Linden
 21. Ball, or N.Y.C.
 22. Good points
 23. Poie's neighbor
 24. British
 25. statesman
 26. Preconceive
 27. Siamese
 28. Bob or
 29. Tiny Tim
 30. Painful
 31. peregrinations
 32. Equal shares
 33. for a trio
 34. Wolf or Ranger
 35. Japan or Nippon
 36. Attack
 37. "A Majority
 38. of One"
 39. Apportion
 40. Highest of the
 41. Princesses
 42. Calla lilies
 43. turing sextet
 44. Dovetail wedge
 45. More fastidious
 46. Dry, cold wind
 47. Kind of fund
 48. Larder
 49. One of five in
 50. "Hamlet"
 51. "Lady Be
 52. Good"
 53. "The Hoosier
 54. Poet"

- DOWN**
1. Munro's pen
 2. name
 3. One-eyed god
 4. Firkn
 5. "Command
 6. Performance"
 7. Spot's scrap
 8. Wonder of
 9. songdom
 10. Items discarded
 11. by some nuns
 12. Struggles
 13. Town near
 14. Amiens
 15. Forage plant
 16. 11 Versity
 17. "The Border
 18. Minstrel"
 19. Sandhurst
 20. student
 21. What 32
 22. Across is
 23. Bottom fish
 24. Like Tom
 25. Blood"
 26. —toe
 27. Female
 28. gametes
 29. Prankster
 30. Dir. from Pisa
 31. to Verona
 32. Cardinals' QB
 33. 27 Geographical
 34. hub of N.Y.
 35. Jazzman
 36. Fountain
 37. west/The
 38. Phoenicia
 39. "The Song and
 40. Dance Man"
 41. Beard's field
 42. "Pagliacci"
 43. showman
 44. Hair's
 45. companion
 46. Green, in
 47. Grenoble
 48. (Immediately)
 49. The rear
 50. Former
 51. Congolese
 52. prime minister
 53. Beard boy
 54. Small drum
 55. Danube feeder
 56. Corrosive
 57. casting
 58. Park for T.A.E.
 59. Marx's missing
 60. part
 61. Sly guy
 62. Author Uris
 63. Say grace
 64. Where Augustus
 65. died
 66. Milanese music
 67. maker
 68. "Pagliacci"
 69. showman
 70. Hair's
 71. companion
 72. Green, in
 73. Grenoble
 74. (Immediately)
 75. The rear
 76. Former
 77. Congolese
 78. prime minister
 79. Essentials
 80. Sum
 81. Jeweler's
 82. eyepiece
 83. Take life easy
 84. "I Cor. 13:12
 85. through
 86. "darkly"
 87. I Cor. 13:12
 88. through
 89. "darkly"
 90. I Cor. 13:12
 91. through
 92. "darkly"
 93. I Cor. 13:12
 94. through
 95. "darkly"
 96. I Cor. 13:12
 97. through
 98. "darkly"
 99. I Cor. 13:12
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 120. I Cor. 13:12
 121. through
 122. "darkly"
 123. I Cor. 13:12
 124. through
 125. "darkly"
 126. I Cor. 13:12
 127. through
 128. "darkly"
 129. I Cor. 13:12
 130. through
 131. "darkly"
 132. I Cor. 13:12
 133. through
 134. "darkly"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1. Barn! 2. Participant. 3. Nape drape 4. Grover's 5. Corners 6. Robin of 7. ballad fame 8. Nobelist 9. poet: 1913 10. Plotters or plot 11. "The Great" 12. of Moscow 13. A Farewell 14. to Arms! 15. Bungo device 16. Suffice with 17. the presses 18. Ol doves, hawks, etc. 19. den Linden 20. Ball, or N.Y.C. 21. Good points 22. Poie's neighbor 23. British 24. statesman 25. Preconceive 26. Siamese 27. Bob or 28. Tiny Tim 29. Painful 30. peregrinations 31. Equal shares 32. for a trio 33. Wolf or Ranger 34. Japan or Nippon 35. Attack 36. "A Majority 37. of One" 38. Apportion 39. Highest of the 40. Princesses 41. Calla lilies 42. turing sextet 43. Dovetail wedge 44. More fastidious 45. Dry, cold wind 46. Kind of fund 47. Larder 48. One of five in 49. "Hamlet" 50. "Lady Be 51. Good" 52. "The Hoosier 53. Poet"

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	CF
AMSTERDAM	19	66	CF
ANAKAP	21	70	CF
ATHENS	22	72	CF
BEIRUT	23	73	CF
BELGRADE	23	73	CF
BERLIN	21	70	CF
BRUSSELS	20	68	CF
BUCHAREST	23	72	CF
BUDAPEST	19	66	CF
CASABLANCA	20	68	CF
COPENHAGEN	15	59	CF
COSTA MESA	23	73	CF
DUBLIN	13	55	CF
EDINBURGH	14	57	CF
FLORANCE	18	64	CF
FRANKFURT	19	65	CF
GENEVA	14	57	CF
HELSINKI	24	75	CF
ISTANBUL	19	66	CF
LAS PALMAS	21	70	CF
LISBON	18	64	CF
LONDON	13	55	CF
LOS ANGELES	20	68	CF

	C	F	
MADRID	21	70	clear
MILAN	26	79	cloudy
MILAN	14	57	rain
MONTREAL	19	67	cloudy
MOSCOW	22	72	cloudy
MUNICH	20	68	overcast
NEW YORK	20	68	cloudy
NICE	19	66	cloudy
NICE	16	61	cloudy
PARIS	15	59	rain
PRAGUE	12	53	cloudy
ROME	20	68	cloudy
ROME	14	57	storm
STOCKHOLM	14	57	cloudy
TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
TEL AVIV	-	-	N.A.
TOKYO	24	75	clear
TUNIS	24	75	clear
VIENNA	16	61	cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	cloudy
WASHINGTON	13	57	sunny
ZURICH	11	52	showers

Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT:
GMT: all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; other cities at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

RUSSIAN THINKERS

By Isaiah Berlin. Edited by Henry Hardy and Aileen Kelly. Introduction by Aileen Kelly. Viking, 312 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

SIR ISAIAH Berlin is a fox (a pluralist), not a hedgehog (a monist). Other foxes we have known include Pushkin and Goethe and Joyce, Aristotle and Balzac and Turgenev. Among the hedgehogs are Plato and Dante and Dostoevsky. Then there was the fox who wanted to be a hedgehog: Tolstoy. A fox sees the diversity of life; a hedgehog is lost in the One Big Idea. Big ideas hurt people.

Sir Isaiah's essay on Tolstoy, "The Hedgehog and the Fox," is of course, a classic, both of philosophical inquiry and of literary criticism. That a masterpiece of literary criticism should have been written by a professor of social and political theory is a caution. Literature, especially in Russia, participates in politics; it has a historical, even a revolutionary, dimension. It is more than text.

By taking Tolstoy seriously, Sir Isaiah got a grip on him. It won't do to avert one's eyes from the theory of history in "War and Peace." What was he up to, this all-around master of the diversity of human life when he insisted that human history had nothing to do with human history, that individuals didn't count? He was after a "full truth," a synoptic vision, "the ultimate basis of the correlation of all the ingredients of the universe with one another." He required there to be such a truth, a "theodicy," but he could not express it except in terms of what it was not, "like Augustine." It was not academic or military or church history, or millenarian socialism, or the natural sciences, or mysticism, all of which he ridiculed. His genius, says Sir Isaiah, was "devastatingly destructive," even to himself. He would end without his loosed-for "theodicy," "the most tragic of the great writers, a desperate old man, wandering self-blinded at Colonus."

This critique, this ridicule, this rage at other Big Ideas in the service of one's own, ill-defined Big Idea, was characteristic of other Russian intellectuals in the middle of the 19th century, liberals and radicals with whom Tolstoy would not otherwise have been seen in public. The despotism of Nicholas I left them odd, optimistic. They left their odd, optimistic. They had not, after all, been permitted an 1848—their 1848 would come in 1905—and therefore weren't as disillusioned as the European left. They invented themselves as an "intelligentsia." A group portrait of that intelligentsia is what emerges from this collection of essays, the first in a projected series of four volumes taking in four decades of Sir Isaiah's work.

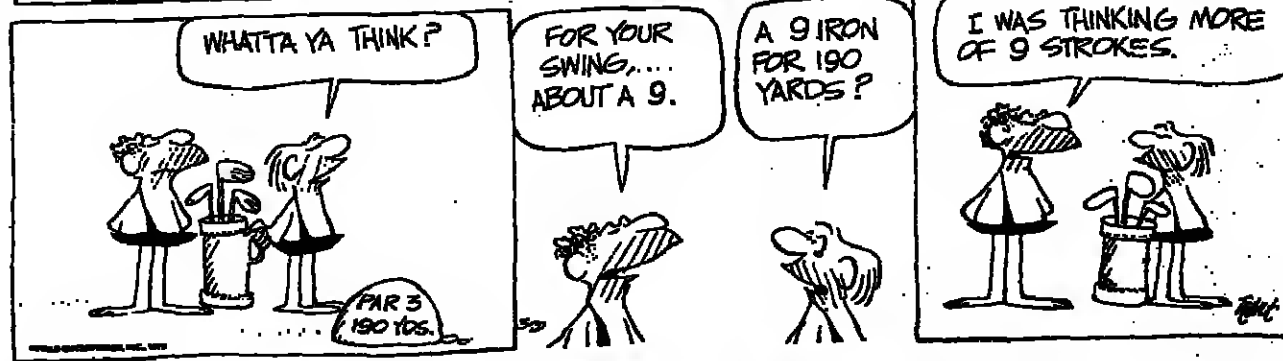
It is breathtaking. The ideas are novel to themselves; they acquire character; they rush toward the future and death. In addition to "The Hedgehog and the Fox," there is

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



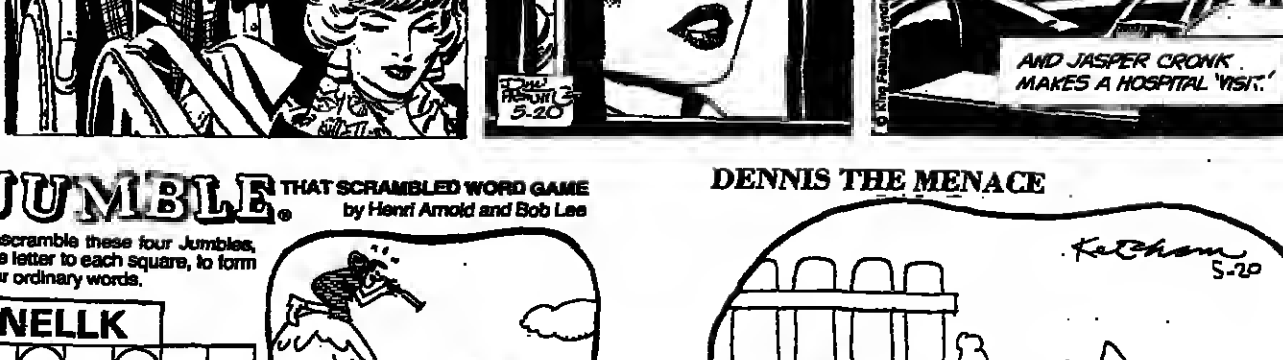
REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



Beat Blue Jays, 5-3

Orioles Paced
By DeCinces

BALTIMORE, May 19 (AP) — Doug DeCinces drove in three runs with two homers and Fat Kelly hit a two-run double last night as the Baltimore Orioles beat the Toronto Blue Jays, 5-3.

DeCinces, who has driven in all eight of his runs this season on homers, connected in the fourth following a walk to Eddie Murray and tied the score at 2. He hit a solo blast in the eighth, his fifth homer of the season, for the Orioles' final run.

The Orioles chased Jim Clancy in the fifth on a double by Larry Harlow, a walk to Mark Belanger and Kelly's two-run double.

Winner Mike Flanagan (4-3) allowed two runs in the first on a leadoff walk to Rick Bosetti and consecutive one-out singles by Roy Howell, Rico Carty and Otto Velez.

Yanks 5, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Mickey Rivers, who entered the game as a pinch-runner in the sixth inning, tripled home the go-ahead run in a two-run seventh after Lou Piniella tripled two mates across in a three-run sixth as they powered New York past the Indians, 5-3. Ron Guidry, winner now in 15 of his last 16 decisions including a World Series victory, went 8 1-3 in his first full start since a loss for his fifth triumph without a loss.

Brewers 8, Tigers 7

At Milwaukee, Sal Bando's eighth-inning sacrifice fly scored Paul Molitor as the Brewers, after squandering a five-run lead, struck back and snuffed Detroit's four-game winning streak, 8-7. Molitor led off the eighth with a bunt single and reached second on a wild throw by third baseman Aurelio

Ralph Garr of the White Sox slams into Angels catcher Brian Downing to score in the first inning Thursday in Chicago.

Rodriguez. After Cecil Cooper sacrificed Molitor to third, Bando lofted his fly to right to break the 7-1 tie.

Angels 9, White Sox 5

At Chicago, Don Baylor smashed a grand slam home run and right-hander Chris Knapp won his fifth game as California defeated the White Sox, 9-5. Baylor's homer, his 10th of the season and second career grand slam, climaxed a six-run rally in the third inning when the Angels chased loser Francisco Barrero.

Twins 8, Royals 6

At Kansas City, Mike Cuhbage, Butch Wynegar and Jose Morales knocked in two runs apiece and Rod Carew and Willie Norwood homered as Minnesota beat the Royals, 8-6.

Reds 3, Expos 2

At Montreal, Fred Norman and Pedro Borbon pitched a three-hitter and Ken Griffey hit a two-run dou-



ble as Cincinnati scored three runs in the eighth inning and beat the Expos, 3-2. Norman (5-0) got the victory, while Borbon recorded the save with two innings of relief.

Philis 8, Astros 5

At Houston, pinch-hitter Jerry Martin hit a three-run home run in the ninth inning to give Philadelphia an 8-5 victory over the Astros.

Mets 8, Braves 7

At New York, Lanny Randle scored five runs, including the game-winning run when Steve Henderson singled with two out in the 10th inning, and Willie Montanez drove in four runs in an 8-7 victory by the Mets over Atlanta.

News Analysis

Future of Olympics in Democratic Society

By Samuel Abt

ATHENS, May 19 (HIT)—Fittingly enough for the so-called cradle of democracy, Athens has been full of talk all week about the future of the Olympic movement in a democratic society responsive to its voters. As the Los Angeles deadlock with the International Olympic Committee approached critical mass two days before the vote yesterday to award the 1984 summer games, the Californians were talking in terms usually reserved for a jihad, or holy war.

"If the decision goes against us," one Californian said, "it's the end of the Olympic Games in the Western world. We are the future of the Olympics—low-cost and sensitive to spending—and if IOC doesn't understand this, it's better be prepared to stage the games hereafter in totalitarian states."

This issue was put to Lord Killanin, president of the IOC, after he announced the award of the summer games, provisional on Los Angeles signing an acceptable contract by July 31.

At a news conference, he was asked: "Considering the problems the IOC has had in Denver, when voters rejected the games but of ecological concern, and in Montreal, where capital spending left the city \$1 billion in debt, and now in Los Angeles, do you think, sir, that the Olympic Games will be possible from now on only Socialist states rather than democracies?"

No Response

Nobody really expected an answer, and Lord Killanin gave one, sidestepping with a small smile.

But there is a general feeling here that this is the major point of the Los Angeles debate: Who is to be responsible for determining spending, the IOC and the 26 international federations or the host or organizing committee?

Put in concrete terms, Los Angeles is willing to build a swimming pool for the games and use it for years thereafter. But Los Angeles is not willing to roof the pool, as the swimming federation prefers because the weather is so hot in southern California in the summer.

Not considered enough of a factor to warrant the cost.

There is no reason to question the sincerity of the IOC in also wanting to hold down costs, so long as the facilities do not leave the athletes in a championship level.

What the IOC is fighting for is adherence to its rules.

24 Horses Die

In Ohio Blaze

At Race Track

CINCINNATI, May 19 (AP)—Twenty-four horses were killed early today when a fire raged through three wooden barns at River Downs Race Track.

Track officials said it was the worst fire in the track's history. Five years ago, nine thoroughbreds were killed in a blaze at the track overlooking the Ohio River.

John Battaglia, general manager, said that no one was killed or seriously injured in today's fire.

Of the 24 dead horses, two were "put down," Battaglia said. At least six other thoroughbreds were injured, according to Dr. Bob Fritz, a veterinarian. One owner-trainer, Gary Bradford, lost eight of his nine horses, according to a track official.

More than 60 horses roamed the grounds after being released from their stalls to escape the fire, but track officials said most were taken in by other trainers, who placed them either in spare stalls or on the track.

drop the games. Only by not spending tax dollars, the Californians argue, can the taxpayers be kept calm.

The mood of the United States, the Los Angeles delegation warns, is changing. A policy of bread and circuses is fine, as long as it is somebody else's bread paying for the circuses.

The Californians, gathered into the umbrella organization of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, seriously want to stage the 1984 Summer Games.

Various Reasons

Quick interviews this week gave the following range of reasons:

Mayor Tom Bradley: "It would be good for the prestige of Los Angeles. It would also be good for the Olympic movement."

Beatrice Lavery, the mayor's protocol chief: "There are economic reasons, too. We're the gateway to the Pacific now and it would be good for Los Angeles to have the world's eyes on it for three weeks."

W.R. Schroeder, athletic foundation director: "The games would bring our people together, give them a common purpose. It was like that in 1932 when we had the Olympics, a common cause."

Councilwoman Peggy Stevenson: "I like the concept of athlete against athlete instead of country against country. And then there's the Olympic ideal of the spirit of unselfish athletic competition."

Brad Pyle, a commissioner of the Los Angeles Coliseum: "Holding part of the games there would allow us to upgrade the Coliseum and the neighborhood around it."

Frank Dale, publisher of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner: "I see

the games leading to a summerlong cultural festival, with all levels of our people involved. Such a festival would not only show what we've got but would display the world's culture."

Councilman Bob Ronka: "The games could be a testament to our maturity as a city, eliminating the image of the Old West."

These are a wide range of reasons, indeed. They reflect the diversity of the Los Angeles delegation and, some would say, the diversity of a democracy. This was not the first time such discussions have been held in Athens.

Iranians Have Won Key Soccer Matches

TEHRAN (UPI)—Those who believe that Iran will be cannon fodder for the favorites at the World Cup finals should look more closely at recent soccer history.

In the last three World Cups, the Asian zone finalist has defeated one team of another and Iran, the most sophisticated to emerge from Asia, is unlikely to be an easy opponent.

In 1966, North Korea upset Italy, 1-0. Four years later, Italy and Sweden could only draw with Israel in Mexico and, in 1974, Australia provided equally stubborn opposition.

Iran's own record is not unimpressive. It is the Asian champion and reached the final Olympic competition in Montreal in 1976. In its qualifying competition, it was unbeaten in 10 matches, winning

key 1-0 matches against Australia and Kuwait.

Much of the success is the work of manager Frank O'Farrell, a Briton who was in charge of the Iranian squad between May, 1974, and May, 1976.

When O'Farrell left, Heshmat Mohajeri, formerly the youth team coach, took over. "They have good, skillful players who work

hard at their game," said O'Farrell, who is now attached to the English club Torquay.

"They have good physique, better than most of the other Asian countries, which is a help to them. But if they get past the first round, they will be doing very well."

"They do not score many goals because their build-up is slow and they will find it hard to get goals when they came up against the best teams in the world. But they play neat football at their own pace and they are well-organized in defense," O'Farrell said.

"They have six players whom I think are quite good. There's the goalkeeper, Nasser Hejazi, the full-back, Hassan Nazari, the captain, Ali Parvin, is a good midfield player and there's another good midfielder, Ebrahim Qassempour. Hassan Rowshan is a dangerous forward. He's very quick and he's got a good eye for half a chance," he said.

Iran has only had a semiprofessional league for 15 years but for the last two years it has had the added depth of a second division.

(This is the 15th in a series.)

Reinstatement Effort For Thorpe Records

TAHLEQUAH, Okla., May 19 (UPI)—A new effort to have the Olympic records and gold medals of the late Jim Thorpe reinstated by the 1980 Olympics is being urged by two daughters of the famed Indian athlete.

Grace and Gail Thorpe asked yesterday for national support in their effort to have their father's accomplishments placed back in the record books and his gold medals returned by the International Olympic Committee.

Cut Montreal Lead to 2-1 in Playoffs
Bruins Shut Out Canadiens, 4-0

BOSTON, May 19 (AP)—"You better send some flowers," whispered defenseman Pierre Bouchard, surveying the Montreal Canadiens' dressing room. "It's like a funeral in here."

The Boston Bruins had outskated, outworked and outscored them last night in Game No. 3 of the National Hockey League's final playoff series, beating the Canadiens, 4-0, and cutting their lead to 2-1 in the best-of-seven series.

"We couldn't have played a better game—for them—if they had asked us to play it," said Montreal left wing Steve Shutt, frustrated and annoyed by his team's performance.

"Outworked"

"We weren't skating. We didn't work hard enough. When you get outworked, you don't deserve to win," said Canadiens defenseman Larry Robinson. "It's not so much what they did as what we didn't do."

The Canadiens did not mount their normal free-skating, high-pressure offense because the Bruins would not permit such an attack in this, their first home game of the series. They stopped Montreal patterns in the neutral zone, which is 10 feet shorter at Boston Garden than in the Canadiens' Montreal Forum home, and allowed their opponents just 16 shots on goalie Gerry Cheevers.

"The report of our death was premature," said Bruins Coach Don Cherry. "I think some ankles were broken jumping off Montreal's handwoven tonight."

"Best Game"

"We got some breaks, got two early goals, and played simply the best game we've ever played," added Boston center Peter McNab.

The early goals came on defenseman Gary Doak's 55-foot slap shot just 39 seconds into the contest and a 5-footer by Rick Middleton at 5:11. Middleton intercepted a Rejean Houle pass at center ice, then took a feed from Jean Ratelle before speeding around defenseman Guy Lapointe and cutting in front of goalie Ken Dryden for his tap-in.

"You can't score a goal and relax against them," said Middleton. "You've got to keep going after them and keep scoring."

That is just what the Bruins did, adding third-period goals by McNab and Terry O'Reilly to end Boston's 12-game winless streak against the defending Stanley Cup champions.

Cheevers recorded the eighth

shutout of his playoff career, snapped Montreal's nine-game playoff winning streak, handed the Canadiens their first playoff shutout since May 13, 1971, and drew ovation after ovation from the crowd of 14,602.

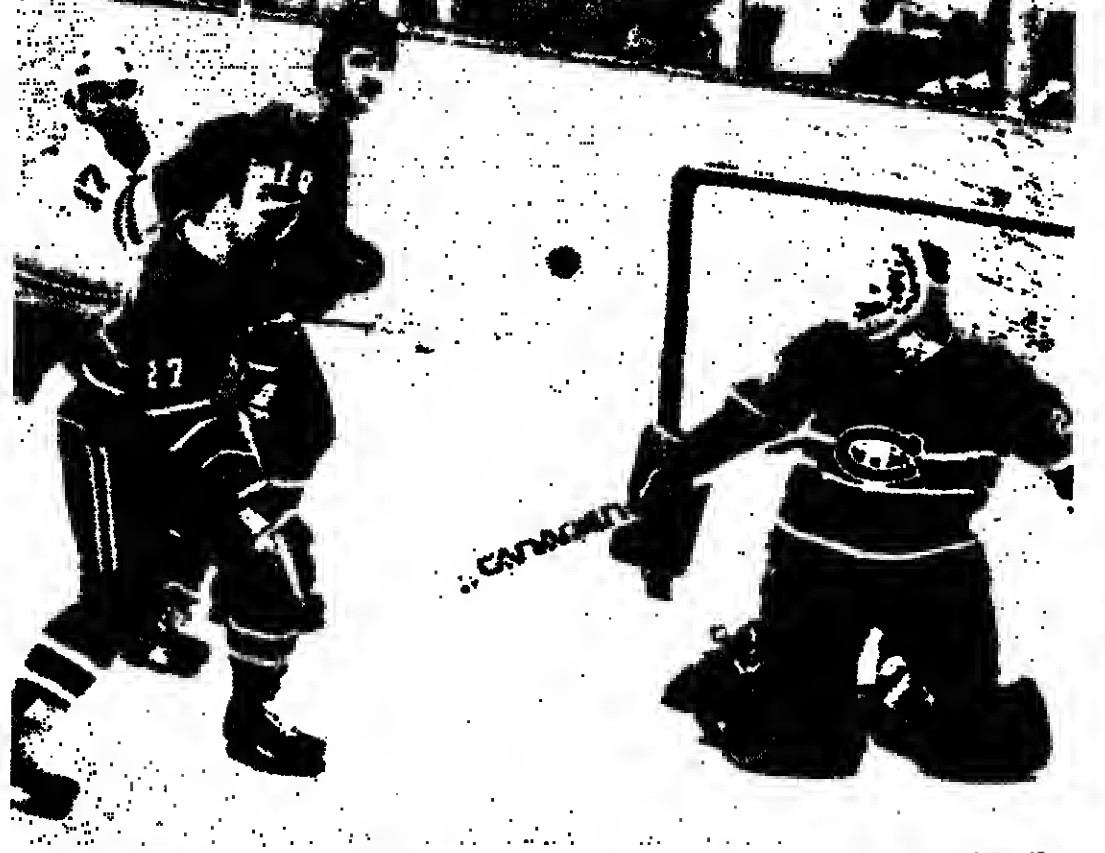
"We kind of got whipped

tonight," said Dryden, who faced endless Boston pressure and stopped 32 shots. "They did everything right. Whether we assisted in our own downfall is our problem, not theirs."

"Before the game," said Cherry, "I told them, 'If you lose tonight,

it's over. I could sweettalk you guys and say they still have to win four games, but really, there's no way you'll beat the Canadiens four straight. If we don't shoot the works, we're done."

Instead, they are very much back in contention.



Canadiens' goalie Ken Dryden watches the puck head for the net as his teammates, Rick Chartraw (27) and Serge Savard (18), stand by helplessly along with the Bruins' Stan Johnathan.

In Preakness Running

The Horse to Watch Is Alydar

By Steve Cady

BALTIMORE, May 19 (NYT)—If morning workouts lead to afternoon success on the race track, then Colman Farm's Alydar will be the horse to watch in tomorrow's 103d running of the Preakness.

That was the consensus yesterday at Pimlico Race Course, where seven 3-year-old colts were entered for the second part of thoroughbred racing's annual Triple Crown

series. Once again, as they did before the recent Kentucky Derby, the Alydar fans were beginning to make a new case for that colt in his continuing battle with Harbor View Farm's Affirmed.

But fast workouts do not guarantee a victory, and the chalk players are confident that Affirmed will defeat Alydar again in the 13 1/2-mile Preakness, just as he did in the 1 1/4-mile Derby. Alydar will be closer to the pace than he was at Churchill Downs, almost everyone agrees, but that does not necessarily mean he will win.

"I don't want him to be more than five or six lengths off the pace on the backside," said John Veitch, the trainer of Alydar. "I would hope he'd be right on top of the leaders at the head of the stretch."

Laz Barrera, Affirmed's 53-year-old trainer, does not care where Alydar is in the early stages of the race or at the head of the stretch.

"My horse gonna run his own race," Barrera said. "He don't have to change anything. He can run in front or he can run from behind."

When Affirmed drew the No. 7 post position, Barrera nodded his head and said, "Beautiful." The tainer explained that Steve Cuthbert, Affirmed's 18-year-old jockey, would not have to worry about the other horses cutting across in front of his mount in the run to the first turn.

Barrera had Laffie Piney "on alert" to California Ca backup rider in the event that Cuthbert's wrist or problem grounds him. But the young jockey, whose right wrist was bruised at aqueduct on Wednesday, returned to action there yesterday. Alydar drew the No. 3 post for the \$188,700 Preakness and Hickory Tree Stable's Believe It, third back of Affirmed and Alydar in the Derby, will start from the No. 2 position.

The others in the field, with post

positions in parentheses, are Noon Time Spender (1), Track Reward (4), Dax S. (5) and Indigo Star (7). In a revised early line, the track oddsman made Affirmed the even-money favorite, with Alydar at 7-5 and Believe It 8-1. Track Reward, trained by Barrera's 24-year-old son, Albert, is considered the fastest of the Little Four that will oppose the Big Three.

St. Louis Jury Clears Spinks

ST. LOUIS, May 19 (UPI)—Heavyweight champion Leon Spinks walked out of a courtroom yesterday cleared of charges of possessing cocaine and marijuana, but still convinced that his fastest brush with the law was a frame-up.

"The drugs were planted," Spinks said of the illegal substances found in his hatband and pocket after he was stopped by police for an auto violation April 21. "They were not planted by the law. Somebody had to have my hat."

"I'm going to hold onto my own coat and hat from now on," said Spinks, 24, who dethroned Muhammad Ali in February in one of the biggest upsets in boxing history. He did not say whom he suspected of the frame.

Police said they found a foil packet containing one hundredth of a gram of cocaine inside Spinks' hatband when he was stopped for driving a car with the headlights off. The marijuana was later found in one of his pockets.

But a Circuit Court grand jury yesterday returned a "no true bill" on the drug-possession charges against the champion, who spent an hour in a closed session with the panel.

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	20	10	.667	—
Baltimore	19	11	.633	1 1/2
Cleveland	18	12	.600	2 1/2
Chicago	17	13	.563	3 1/2
Kansas City	16	14	.529	4 1/2
Minnesota	15	15	.500	5 1/2
Seattle	14	16	.464	6 1/2
San Francisco	13	17	.431	7 1/2
Los Angeles	12	18	.397	8 1/2
Oakland	11	19	.364	9 1/2
California	10	20	.333	10 1/2
Seattle	9	21	.300	11 1/2
San Diego	8	22	.267	12 1/2
Arizona	7	23	.233	13 1/2
San Francisco	6	24	.200	14 1/2
Los Angeles	5	25	.167	15 1/2
San Diego	4	26	.133	16 1/2
Arizona	3	27	.100	17 1/2
San Francisco	2	28	.067	18 1/2
Los Angeles	1	29	.033	19 1/2
San Diego	0	30	.000	20 1/2

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